

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XVI

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1921

NUMBER 6

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, SIX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs.....	285
Special Articles	
A Special Court for Shanghai Proposed.....	
.....Hollington K. Tong	290
Present Commercial Trends in China.....Don. D. Patterson	292
A Letter to American Business Men.....John J. Hardtack	293
Some National Aspects of Forestry in China.....	
.....Forsythe Sherfesse	294
Who's Who in China.....J. H.	297
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs.....	298
Mrs. Crane Interested in Education of Chinese Women.....	299
Men and Events.....	312
News from North China.....	316
News from Central China.....	319
News from South China.....	322
News Summary of the Week.....	324
China's Progress in Industry.....K. C. C.	326
What the Ships Carry Between America and China.....	332
New Books and Publications	
The Books by Mr. Creel.....	333
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China.....	334
The United States Court for China.....	335

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE RECENT SIGNING OF a commercial agreement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia should have afforded an impetus to the Chinese authorities to bring the prolonged negotiations for a commercial treaty between China and the Far Eastern Republic to a successful issue at an early date, but it appears to have failed to produce such a result. Mr. Yourin, Peking representative of Siberia, has been urging the Chinese government to initiate the treaty, but the latter prefers to take more time to consider the matter. In the meantime, the Japanese are doing everything possible within their power to discourage the reaching of an understanding with the Far Eastern Republic. It is, however, extremely curious that while pointing out the inadvisability of resuming trade relations between China and Russia at the present time, the Japanese have secretly sent a mission to Chita to negotiate for a commercial pact. It is believed in well informed quarters that the relationships between Japan and Russia may be restored before China and Russia have been able to arrange an agreement. That China should cooperate with Russia to the fullest extent in the future is admitted by enlightened Chinese. To outsiders it is clear that she should meet the Far Eastern Republic half way and come to an understanding about their commercial intercourse as soon as possible. Now that Great Britain has signed a commercial agreement with Soviet Russia there is no necessity for China to continue pursuing the "wait-and-see" policy. The earlier the Russian-Chinese commercial arrangements are made, the better for both countries concerned. The friendship of these two countries has been historical, and the contiguity of their territories makes it absolutely imperative for them to live in concord. If further reasons are needed to renew this historical friendship, one of them is Japan,

which is the only aggressive nation in the Far East, the policy of which is apparently to conquer China and Russia.

IN dealing with the Russian question, Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has adopted a policy of *laissez-faire*, and seeming indifference. As he was unusually active in his attempt to extradite ten Anfu statesmen from the Japanese Legation a few months ago, he is now unusually inactive in Chinese-Russian negotiations. In consequence he has been subject to much hostile criticism. His opponents are insinuating that he prefers to play for the gallery, and knowing the impossibility of doing any constructive work under the present circumstances, has made up his mind to do nothing. The real explanation of his inactivity, perhaps, is interference of the central and local authorities. With regard to the Hungchun case, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has done its best to obtain a fair settlement from Japan, but General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, who is a friend of Japan, has not only rendered no assistance to the Foreign Office, but has been trying to frustrate its efforts to settle the case. It is possible that General Chang has also interfered in the matter of Chinese-Russian negotiations. Chang appears to have definitely cast his lot with Japan, and if this surmise is proved to be true, it is easy to understand why little progress has been made in the negotiations. Controlling as he does Manchuria which is contiguous to Russia, he has to be the first consulted as to whether trade relations between these two countries should be resumed. As he is the most powerful man in North China at this hour, Peking refrains from action if he vetoes any possible arrangement in advance. A section of the Chinese press has been expressing the hope that Peking will awaken itself to the importance of re-establishing commercial relationships with Russia in the near future, before Japan has succeeded in the same direction.

NEVER BEFORE IN the history of international relations has the foreign policy of the United States played such an important part. Up to the entrance of America in the European War, the action of the foreign policy of the country was confined to the Northern and Southern American continents, with some slight deviations necessitated by the possession of the Philippines and by the "Open Door" policy of Secretary of State Hay in relation to China. Now the United States has come into the lists of foreign affairs and stands at the crossroads of international relations. To go forward in one direction will mean full participation

in world affairs, assuming a position similar to that of Great Britain. The other road leads to the retention of the policy of semi-seclusion such as characterized the period before the war. The taking of the first course does not mean that the United States will seek any expansion other than that of trade and more mutual relationships with the various nations of the world. Many questions of great importance now confront the State Department of the United States and its head, Charles E. Hughes. The question of participation or nonparticipation in the League of Nations, with its resultant advantages or disadvantages must be settled. In the settlement of the question of the possession of the island of Yap, against which the United States has lodged a firm protest, the entire matter of mandates and also of the League is involved. To date the members of the Council of the League have taken the attitude that the United States not being a member of the League, it must therefore stand back and allow the Council to make such decisions and awards as it deems necessary without any interference even though these moves may be detrimental to American interests. This may be a possible plan to force the hand of the United States but it will be of the utmost interest to follow the handling of this situation by Secretary of State Hughes and his new staff. There is the ending of the war with Germany, which recent press dispatches indicate may simply be done by the passing of a resolution in Congress. Disarmament or armament will also occupy some time in its determination as will the relations between Japan and the United States, arising out of the anti-alien land law in California, Japan's actions in Siberia and the Shantung question. The proposed exemption from tolls of vessels of the United States through the Panama Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding this subject will demand the attention of the officials of State. The unpopularity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may necessitate further diplomatic negotiations on the part of the American government. The oil control of the world, particularly with regard to the Mesopotamian fields, which have passed to Great Britain by reason of mandates, is at present a bone of contention between the two countries. The disposition of the former German cables, also involving the Yap island question, is a vital issue to America. The development of the Merchant Marine, under the Jones Act, also involves diplomatic exchanges and problems.

WHAT the course of the United States will be in the settlement of these issues, aside from the general sentiment of the country and the administration, lies in the hands of the

new Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes. Secretary Hughes is going to be the real head of the State Department without any provisos. He asserted this right before accepting the appointment and President Harding has told the American people that Secretary Hughes will speak for his own department. Secretary Hughes' attitude may be interpreted at the present time, actual acts not being present, by utterances made during his campaign for the presidency against President Wilson, and other statements previous to his acceptance of the secretaryship. "I shall, to the utmost of my power, maintain American rights on land and sea throughout the world," is one of his statements. Another which regards ambassadorial and ministerial appointments is: "This country will never be worthily represented if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations," "and again, "If I am vested with executive responsibility, I shall regard it as my highest duty to see that both in the State Department and in our representation in other countries, great and small, America is represented by her best." An underlying Hughes policy that will affect all of the relationships of the State Department is: "I propose a new birth of American courage and purpose." Hughes is a firm advocate of a business-like administration of the affairs of the American government, and is joined in this by Secretaries Hoover, Denby, and practically the entire cabinet—all being successful business men. Regarding the protection of American citizens, in connection with the Mexican embroglio, Secretary Hughes said at the time: "I would protect American lives, American trade and American property according to our rights under international law." As for the Philippines he would not have the "United States" scuttle out and leave them to take care of themselves. We took the Philippines under a sacred obligation. It is our duty to discharge that obligation." Secretary of State Hughes may be expected to follow a firm policy with definite aims, being one of the closest friends, ardent admirers and companions of the late Theodore Roosevelt. His success in the practice of law has been such as to merit his appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and to enable him to obtain one of the largest clienteles as a corporation lawyer of any in the United States. He has served as governor of New York for two terms, and has been in public life since 1905. He is a man of wide travel, research and experience, and one in whom the majority of the American people repose the utmost confidence. The new policy of the United States, under Secretary Hughes and the Republican administration, will probably be one of straight forward, clean but firm dealing, with the ideals of the American nation, the protection of its

commercial and other interests, and the maintenance of its position without diplomatic intrigues, paramount.

THE USE OF OPIUM is a necessity in the leased territory of Kwangtung and in the occupied port of Tsingtao if the word of the Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire may be taken as the true attitude of his government. The audacity of such a statement in this modern day when the drug evil is being fought with such tenacity in all parts of the world, a knowledge of which Prime Minister Hara cannot but possess, is breath taking. It constitutes rather a defence of the illegal smuggling of opium into China through Japanese territory, weakly made, and further supports the charge that had been made by the liberal press and element in Japan that the government itself is the chief benefactor from this illicit traffic. It gives credence to any report that may be circulated regarding Japanese plans for encroachment upon China and to the apparent belief of the Japanese that "the end justifies the means." Drugs and narcotics for the undermining of the population of Chinese territory now held by Japan in order that a more firm grip may be had becomes an accomplished fact. The following report of the proceedings in the upper house of the Japanese Diet, taken from the *Japan Chronicle*, gives the quotation of Premier Hara, (the italics being ours): "Baron Sakantani said that although the government professed to be exercising strict control over the smuggling of opium, the illegal traffic was still vigorously carried on. He held that this was due to the policy pursued by the government of selling opium to those Chinese who were physically unable to give up its smoking. It was advisable that absolute prohibition of the sale should be enforced in order to strike at the root of the evil. Mr. Hara said that he thought that the Baron's interpellation had better be left to the Foreign Minister to answer, but he would like to say a few words on the subject. It was very well to speak of absolute prohibition of opium but he feared that *if this theory was put into practice all the Chinese coolies would clear out of Dairen and Tsingtao. Things would come to this pass, that not a single Chinese coolie would be met with in these ports.* Such being the case, the government was pursuing the policy of allowing those habitual opium smokers to smoke within the limits. Baron Sakatani said that to hear the Premier speak like that one would think that all the coolies at Dairen and Tsingtao were habitual opium smokers. To take all circumstances into consideration would be tantamount to doing nothing effectual and therefore he urged the government to prohibit the use of opium absolutely. Mr. Hara replied that the government would do so if it could but that he was

afraid that would be impossible for the present at least."

THE STRIKE OF the Peking teachers, according to the latest report from the Capital, may soon end, at least, for the present. It is reported that the Ministry of Communications has consented to find funds to pay off teachers' salaries in arrear and that following this, the teachers will resume their classroom work. Such an arrangement is only temporary, and a few months hence the teachers salaries will again be in arrears. When that time comes, the teachers may again walk out. There will be no end of the trouble, and the students will suffer tremendously. As long as the educational institutions of China have no reliable funds for their maintenance, they will be continually confronted with teachers' strikes. Where the permanent funds are to be found is the question of the day. At the present time, the Ministry of Education, which possesses no influence of its own, and no direct revenue, is the last government organ to receive its share whenever there is an available fund for distribution. During recent years the government has always been pressed for money. Whatever fund is available inevitably goes to the Ministry of War, and to China's numerous war lords. It has been only through the threat of strikes and other dire things that the educational authorities may once in a great while obtain a few hundred thousand dollars—scarcely enough to be distributed among the countless institutions of learning. After lengthy negotiations last year, the Ministry of Education succeeded in obtaining the permission of the government to draw interest on \$5,000,000 deposited with the Russia-Asiatic Bank for educational purposes. The interest on the sum of \$5,000,000 annually will not amount to much when it is remembered that the annual provision for education in the government budget is more than \$5,000,000. But this is the only dependable fund. It is but a fraction, however, of educational expenses.

CHINA paid greater attention to education in the Manchu regime than now. In the last days of the Manchus the yearly expenditure for educational purposes amounted to nearly Taels 24,000,000, but now only \$5,000,000 is provided in the government budget. Before 1912, the commissioners of education in various provinces were men of high standing and literary attainment, and in some cases of great influence. Thus they were able to command the respect of the people and influenced the government to lay great stress upon popular education. Today most of the chiefs of educational bureaux in the provinces are young men, having no influence, who are not mindful of the people's interests—even the Minister knows little of modern

educational systems. It is true that the educational authorities in the Manchu days were less informed on modern education, but they were more earnest in going about their work. In the old days there were influential patrons of new education. The late President Yuan Shih-kai, for instance, took pride in founding new schools and in making Chihli known throughout the country as an educational center. After he became the chief executive of China, he continued his interest in educational matters. But now influential officials confine their activities to the accumulation of wealth and the development of power for themselves. Those who are trying to promote technical education are accused of advancing party interests. The College of Communications, which has been founded to train technical men for railway, telegraph, post and navigation work has been denounced as a party institution. Such a wrong interpretation of its functions and a depreciation of efforts of those who are endeavoring to equip Chinese young men with technical education for the development of Chinese industries and for the management of Chinese public utilities, will be rather discouraging to educational promoters.

ASIDE from the fact that less attention is being paid to education now, the important question of finding permanent educational funds remains. There are no funds more permanent than the surpluses from the salt and customs revenues, and if the Chinese educational institutions can make such an arrangement with the government whereby a portion of the salt and customs surplus revenue is turned over to the Ministry of Education direct from the foreign banks in which it is deposited and not through the Ministry of Finance, they will cease to worry about educational expenses. The salt and customs surplus revenue for the next twelve months has most probably been mortgaged in advance or used as security for loans, and it would be difficult to get the government pledge this revenue. But the government might favorably consider the appropriation of the surplus for say 1922. Most of the Cabinet Ministers now in power will not care to look far into the future, knowing that in two or three months' time they will become common citizens or hold some other official position, and in view of this, they may consent to the appropriation of such surplus in advance. If the Ministry of Education secures the appropriation in writing, it will have accomplished much in consequence of the teachers' strike. The use of the salt and customs surplus revenue for educational purposes is certainly more beneficial to the country than it is to be used to increase the army of individual generals, and this plan of the Ministry will likely receive general support from the

public, both foreign and Chinese. The greater portion of the salt and customs surplus has in the past been expended for military purposes, and will be so expended in the future, with the result that the people have been suffering immensely from the menace of militarism. If such a surplus can be pledged ahead for more useful purposes and in such a way that it will be beyond the reach of militarists, the country will be benefitted. This appears to be the best way to do away with militarism and at the same time to promote education.

MR. LEO PASVOLSKY in a recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post* gives the world an account of the meeting of the Baku Congress of the Nations of the Orient, which congress was called by the Executive Committee of the Second World Congress of the Third or Communist International. All this sounds formidable but it can be put into simple language. Mr. Pasvolsky describes a meeting of bolshevist enthusiasts at Baku to consider the promotion of propaganda in Asia. At this meeting, it seems, special attention was given to China and we are provided with a new interpretation of recent Chinese history that will surprise more than one observer who has been in China all the time. But we must give Mr. Pasvolsky's rhetoric a chance. He begins his article by quoting the following statement by Zinoviev, "Real revolution will not begin until Asia's eight hundred millions of population will join our movement." One who has some acquaintance with China's half of the eight hundred millions is not likely to be overwhelmed by this. If Zinoviev really believes that the success of bolshevism depends upon making bolsheviki of the peasants of China the safest thing for him would be to join some more hopeful movement. But, of course, he was talking for purposes of propaganda. Mr. Pasvolsky does not take the matter calmly. He calls to his aid the yellow peril and proceeds as follows: "From the shores of the Mediterranean to the utmost reaches of China, from the tundras of Northern Siberia to the southernmost point of India, everywhere in Asia, the agents of communism are at work, bending all their energies toward the consummation of their ends. If only a part of the vast plan of the Third International in Asia is crowned with the success that is sought, the civilized world will, indeed, behold the realization of that passionate prophecy. 'Stand up and meet the war; the Hun is at the gate!'" According to Mr. Pasvolsky, "this rising of the East against the West" is upon us. And what are the facts upon which we are asked to accept this conclusion? The first is a Chinese-Russian trade agreement concerning Chinese Turkestan and Russian Turkestan. "The second is the defeat of the Anfu party. The third is a

Chinese military mission to Russia, which was, though Mr. Pasvolsky does not say this, sent to Russia by the leader of the Anfu party himself. The fourth is the cancellation of Russian extraterritorial privileges in China. We are told also that General Wu Pei-fu is one of the hopes of the Soviet government. The following sentence is quoted from a Soviet newspaper of the autumn of 1920: "Wu Pei-fu has hung out his flag over the events which are transpiring in China, and it is clear that under this flag the new Chinese cabinet must take an orientation in favor of Soviet Russia." Finally, there is the fact that a certain "Mr. Lai," who is unknown to well-informed Chinese, was at the Baku congress. Mr. Lai is reported to have said, very sensibly, that an agrarian movement in China is scarcely possible. He bases his hopes of a revolutionary movement upon a small number of industrial workers who, though few, are violently revolutionary in their tendencies.

THE statements of the Chinese delegate ought to have dampened the ardor of the bolshevist congress and soothed Mr. Pasvolsky's rhetoric. Of course, to a reasonable person the facts cited do not prove the power of bolshevism in China at all. England has signed a commercial treaty with Russia and it is not supposed that she is becoming bolshevik. The overthrow of the Anfu party and the relations between China and Russia are more easily explainable on quite other grounds. The explanation of the whole matter is probably to be found in the last paragraph. "In the Far East," we are told, "the communist movement faces two enemies, Japan and the United States." At last it is out. The United States and Japan are bound to come to a clash with Russia over her influence in China. We are even asked to contemplate with horror the effect Russian success would have upon America's traditional open door policy. To the American it comes as a shock that he must march across Siberia with the Japanese once more, must join with the holder of Shantung in a battle for the open door policy. And whom are the United States and Japan to fight? The yellow hordes of Asia! But this matter was a matter of race in the beginning; the Asiatic races were rising against white civilization, against Western civilization. Why should Japan fight for Western civilization? Why should the United States join Japan if Western civilization must protect itself against the attacks of Asia? But the matter is becoming confused. The real question is: Why take Mr. Pasvolsky too seriously? The only serious thing is that there should be this propaganda for a Japanese-American war on Russia. America has as little faith in the imperialistic militarism of Japan as

she has in the Marxian socialism of Russia. She believes in a democratic form of government and a liberal and friendly insistence upon her rights in international relations. She is not likely to be frightened into the arms of Japan by fear of Russia or into the arms of Russia by fear of Japan. It is to be expected that Japan should seek to justify her continued presence in Siberia by painting the bolshevik peril as luridly as possible; it is to be expected that Japan should justify further moves in China in this way. But it is not to be expected that a man whose name indicates him to be a Russian should play Japan's game. We shall probably be told before long that the United States ought to agree to the Shantung award speedily, that California's objections to Japanese immigrants ought to be silenced so that America and Japan can unite to protect China from Russia. When that day comes it will be time to raise another protest against the clouded issues and fevered vocabulary of those who ask America to accept the fear of Russia as a reason for everything.

A Special Court for Shanghai Proposed

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has resumed negotiations with the Diplomatic Body at Peking for the surrender of the foreign control over the Mixed Court at Shanghai assumed in 1911, when there was chaos in China, and has proposed as an alternative the creation of a special court to have civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Shanghai Settlements.

The negotiations were suspended in the winter of 1919, when the Chinese government and the Diplomatic Body failed to arrive at an understanding with regard to the return of the control of the court. At that time the Chinese merely asked that the Yangkingpang Regulations should be re-enforced, that all the magistrates for the Mixed Court should be appointed by the Ministry of Justice without reference to the Shanghai Consular Body for approval and that the system of hearing of appeals jointly by the Taoyin and the Consul should be retained. They were willing to have a foreign secretary for the court.

After a lengthy consideration of the question of the rendition of the Mixed Court, the Chinese judicial authorities have evidently deemed it wiser to wipe the slate clean and start a new institution altogether, free from old associations and defects. They promise an institution that will be so constructed that foreign interests will be amply protected and Chinese sovereignty maintained at the same

time. In this they intend to find an opportunity to demonstrate to the Powers that Chinese judges equipped with modern legal education and training are capable of handling mixed cases.

The decision of the Chinese government to establish a special court for Shanghai has been made in response to the friendly sentiment of foreign communities expressed in the resolutions of the two conferences of the British Chambers of Commerce held at Shanghai in 1919 and 1920, and of the first conference of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce held at the same place this year. These resolutions plainly testified to the readiness and willingness of British and Japanese nationals to give back to China extraterritorial privileges after the introduction by the Chinese of such judicial reforms into their legal system as to protect foreign interests from legal quibbles and prevent miscarriage of justice in mixed litigation.

In view of this, the Chinese judicial and foreign authorities do not anticipate much opposition to the scheme from the foreign side. The abolition of the Mixed Court will constitute the first step towards the abolition of extraterritoriality. It is now a recognized fact, says a Chinese judge, that extraterritoriality hampers foreign trade, delays commercial transactions, and wastes the time of the consular authorities. It is accountable, in his judgment, for a hostile feeling towards foreigners which still lingers. And as long as it remains, he declares, it will continue serving as a bar to a complete understanding between China and the Powers. Besides, extraterritoriality, he believes, is an antique thing out of date in the Twentieth Century.

The plan for a special court for the Shanghai Settlements has been formulated to meet the new conditions. Details are not yet available. However, some ideas about it have been obtained by conversations with the judicial authorities. The special court, of course, will have civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases irrespective of the nationalities of the interested persons. While it will be a purely Chinese institution, there will be provisions whereby foreign interests will be still properly looked after by foreigners.

These provisions, in brief, center round the employment of foreign legal men to watch foreign interests. Foreign counsellors, for instance, will be appointed by the Ministry of Justice to assist the court, or the judge, in the trial of criminal cases in which the accused or the injured party is a foreigner, and in civil cases where the plaintiff or defendant is not Chinese. They will be chosen from among foreign judicial men or foreign lawyers accustomed to the conditions at Shanghai, or other foreigners learned in the law.

Officially these counsellors will have only the right of speech, but in reality they may exercise an infinite amount of influence over their Chinese chiefs. They will hold their appointment for a certain period and will be eligible for re-appointment. They cannot resign nor can they be dismissed without sanction by resolution of the Disciplinary Commission. Such provisions will enable them to perform their task faithfully, and afford them protection against the possibility of abuses of the power exercised by the Chinese judicial authorities.

Foreign counsellors will also be appointed to assist the Chinese procurators in cases in which foreigners are involved. The length of their engagement, the safeguard of their positions and the manner in which they are to be appointed are the same as those for foreign counsellors to assist the judges. In addition, the Special Court will admit foreign lawyers to look after the interests of any foreigner who is involved in litigation. Foreign lawyers will have the same rights and duties as Chinese lawyers, but at the same time they must observe Chinese law concerning registration and discipline.

The general functions of the foreign counsellors are of a supervising nature. For instance, whenever a foreigner is arrested, all foreign counsellors will be informed, and if any of them know that a foreigner has been unlawfully arrested or detained, he will at once tell the procurator about it. They can also visit the house of detention or prison where foreign convicts are confined and may question them if they like. They may conduct investigations of cases if they are requested by the Chinese procurator to do so, and in that case exercise all the powers of a procurator according to Chinese law.

A new prison will be specially prepared for the imprisonment of foreign convicts, and the Ministry of Justice has already considered this question. Counsellors will be required to give their opinion whether such a prison is suitable for foreign convicts, and their opinion will be heeded. To them will also be sent the records of a case before its trial examination and views. After the judge has examined a witness, the counsellor concerned may examine him. Whatever views the counsellor may give will be attached to such records which may be supplied to the parties to a case upon application.

One defect of the present Mixed Court at Shanghai is that its decisions are final and there is no court of appeal to rehear them. The new scheme will naturally provide for appeals to be made to the Supreme Court against any judgment on the ground of insufficient evidence, which must concern criminal cases where the heaviest punishment is

imprisonment for one year or more, and civil cases where the subject matter in dispute has no fixed value or is worth \$1,000 or more. Appeals, as is usual, will be tried in the Supreme Court by records.

Cases will be tried in the Special Court in accordance with the different laws now in force in China. At the present, "there is," writes Mr. Latter, a British barrister-at-law of Shanghai, in an interesting article contributed to the *Law Quarterly*, "no system or code of law whatsoever. A case is decided according to a general idea of what the court considers fair. The court is not bound by precedent; it has no fixed procedure; it may decide one thing one day and another the next. It sometimes refers cases to the arbitration of another merchant in the trade, in order that he may decide it according to the custom of the port. But the privacy of such arbitration prevents such customs from crystallizing, and it is a fair generalization to say that in any case when a Chinaman is the defendant the result is purely hypothetical, and depends on the relative strength of the Chinese magistrate and foreign assessor concerned."

Mr. Latter points out the evils of the consular jurisdiction of the Western Powers which are fully felt in the Mixed Court in the following words: "The magistrate is a Chinese official of a humble grade; even if he were of a higher rank his knowledge of commercial disputes would not be of much value. The assessor is a junior of his consular service; he is not a member of the legal profession; he can never be a practiced lawyer, and is chosen for his knowledge of Chinese rather than for any legal or judicial qualifications. His duty as a consul is to protect the interests of his nationals, and the Chinese magistrate is fully aware of it. Too often do the proceedings in this court develop into a mere wrangle between the assessor and magistrate, each advocating the cause of his own sovereign's subject. Sometimes the court adjourns in high disagreement. At other times, weary of its civil strife, it tosses the ball back to the litigants and bids them see to it themselves. The writer has personal knowledge of an instance of this latter sort, when the decision of the court was as follows: This case involves many difficult points, and the parties must settle the matter among themselves and not cause any further litigation."

The application of Chinese laws and laws in force in China will remove one of the great defects confronting the court at Shanghai. In the absence of such laws, customary laws, in the opinion of the Chinese judges, should apply, and again in the absence of customary laws, legal principles should be applicable. To lay down such rules will facilitate the work of lawyers practising at the court, who have now to deal with laws of various nations as well as

with the Chinese laws of the Republican regime and of the defunct Ching Dynasty.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the government to solve the Mixed Court question once for all along the line here indicated. Several members of the Diplomatic Body are viewing Chinese aspirations with sympathy, and are undoubtedly giving to the Chinese proposal favorable consideration. It is true that the scheme prepared by the Ministry of Justice may not be perfect, and it is reasonable to expect from the Ministry modifications of it if good reasons for such modifications can be given.

While negotiations are proceeding between the Chinese government and the Diplomatic Body, unwarranted attacks upon the Chinese judiciaries made by foreign pressmen, it is hoped, will be withheld. It serves no purpose to condemn young returned students who have received the best education possible in foreign universities for no other reason than they aspire to free their country from the foreign yoke of extraterritoriality.

Peking, March 30, 1921.

Present Commercial Trends in China

BY DON D. PATTERSON

NO matter from what angle the present situation of business in China is discussed, it finally resolves itself into a matter of readjustment. It is a case of getting back to bed rock after breath taking and imagination inspiring days when the world demand could not be supplied and prices soared as a result. It is a period for the regaining of an equilibrium after a dizzying soar into the realms of high finance and "clover field" markets.

China is taking the readjustment hard, just as every other country in the world is suffering, and as has been written before the nation is being affected to an even greater extent than Western nations due to the fact that there is no cooperation among the banking institutions, foreign or Chinese, that can be utilized to ease the situation off gradually.

Foreign and Chinese merchants alike are engaged in the process of liquidating their present holdings where such a liquidation is possible, writing off losses due to exchange and bad judgment, and getting the slate clean for the revival of trade when it does come. Reports from various sources indicate that the process is getting under way and that sales are being made from stocks held in Shanghai and elsewhere. When compared with the sales made a year ago they are inconsequential yet they show an indication that the commercial classes are determined to fight their way through the present depression.

The highly speculative elements of the China trade have been hard hit but fortunately they have not involved any of the stronger organizations of trade. Chinese industrial plants, native or foreign owned, are still running to capacity and additional factories, cotton mills particularly, are being installed.

The import market continues to be at a complete standstill, little business of any consequence is being done and shipping companies are reducing their activities as a result. Necessities such as foodstuffs, hardware and sundries are being brought in but in

small quantities. Some belated deliveries of other commodities are being received but new inquiries are apparently lacking. Pioneering work is under way, however, in order to prepare for the better days of a year from now.

In the field of exports there is a somewhat increasing movement in a few of the staple products. Raw silk is being sent to the United States in small lots but this market is practically at a standstill, with limited business due largely to higher quotations from a speculative element. The silk market in the United States is showing increased signs of life but the effect that this will have upon the trade in China will more than likely be offset by the impending crash in the Japanese market. With the cocoon crop rapidly approaching the time of its marketing and with no appreciable movement of raw silk to the United States or elsewhere, Japan is being faced with another panic such as closed the Yokohama Silk Exchange last year. There seems to be no way to avoid it since the pledged support of the Japanese government to the silk industry has merely taken the form of a pat on the back and a few words of encouragement. If shipping returns can be taken as a guide there is an increasing amount of Shantung pongee silk-piece goods going into the United States—a somewhat new field of export for China.

Hides and skins are also showing increased life and are slowly moving out. Other products are going out, such as tea, carpets, egg products, and antimony, but in values that are dwarfed by the business of the past few years.

Exchange—a dominant and ever present factor—is hovering around the lower sixties with a decided uncertainty. Pre-war levels are being maintained. Some are confident in their belief that exchange movements of the next few months will be downward and others are optimistic enough to see a slight upward tendency or, at least, a possibility of the present position being maintained. The banks are carrying the burden as usual and are standing up well under the strain, although vigorous attempts are being made to clear outstanding transactions.

China's most aggravated market, that of piece goods, continues to show no hope of an adjustment with more native dealers going out of business. The situation has reacted against Japan and even the lower priced materials of that country are falling off in their demand. Japanese yarn is also suffering in the China market.

The north of China seems to be under a heavier handicap that the remainder of the country due first to the famine and now to the recurrent rumors of fighting that will take place in the spring between Chang Tso-ling and the Chihli faction. While the fighting will probably be of an opera bouffe nature and business fortunately depends little upon political conditions, at the same time this disturbance added to the toll of the famine will make the interior demand decidedly weak in the Tientsin territory. If the fighting occurs there will also be the probability of the involving of the Yangtse Valley, in the form of the League of Eight Tuchuns formed recently in Hankow.

At the present extensive plans are being made for the resumption of the trade of the upper Yangtse stretches from Ichang to Chungking and the quietness of the political situation in that section presages greater developments than last year. Spring may bring a different story but the prospects of today are good.

The conditions in the South are apparently unchanged with the new government getting under way and native merchants cautiously awaiting the

outcome. Recent reports would indicate that the Kwantung government of Sun Yat Sen and Company will come into conflict soon with the Kwangsi faction which will add complications.

China has little to expect for the present from outside demand. The readjustment movement has finally reached the retailers in the United States and they are disposing of stocks as rapidly as possible. The majority of industrial plants have cut down on their production and reduced their staffs. There are indications, however, that these plants are growing into a more healthy condition. Those that sell direct to the retail trade or to jobbers have had their representatives off the road during the past three months. A general wave of economy and of buying only for immediate needs seems to have swept the entire United States and will act as an impediment to imports for some time to come.

Great Britain is having her difficulties that will slow up import demand in the nature of strikes, the principal one at the present time being a recurrence of the miners difficulty which will affect industrial exports as well as the imports of the country. A general consolidation and readjustment movement seems to be under way but the unemployment situation shows few hopeful signs, a similar condition maintaining in America. Europe is for the present out of the question. France, Spain and Italy are the only European countries that may be counted upon for anything within the next few years. Germany is torn between conflicting emotions as to how best to handle the reparations settlement and due to her lack of shipping, and perhaps of natural raw material, is practically out unless the Allies bolster her up in order to profit by increased commerce and industry. The remainder of the European countries are negligible commodities.

Just what effect the resumption of trade between Soviet Russia and Great Britain is going to have on the general market is at present a matter of conjecture. Large orders, according to press dispatches, have been placed with Great Britain for locomotives and other equipment. The outcome of these orders will be watched with intense interest everywhere. It is probable that the other commercial nations will conclude trade agreements within the next few months but the means of payment taken for the British orders will largely govern their activities.

China is being urged to resume her commercial relations with Russia, at least, Siberian Russia, and will probably follow the lead of the other nations in doing so. However, until conditions become more settled in that section it would seem that there will be little business to transact. Semenoff is giving evidence of plotting to make trouble for the Chita government again in the spring, with the aid of a certain section of the Japanese. Japan being in virtual control of Vladivostok and its district, it is probable that other nations attempting to do business that port will be forced to play a secondary part until Japan can be brought to cooperate fully. The resumption of trade will probably bring the question of Japan's continued presence in Siberia to a head.

The important question in commercial circles is the probable date of a revival of trade. In no country is there any business expert of a sufficient "Pollyanna" nature to predict any appreciable revival of commerce until the late months of this year. Business advisors in the United States expect a beginning of better days in September or October. The return of actual normal conditions is put off until December or January. The markets of Great Britain will follow closely those of the United

States. China, reacting to foreign influence, will probably experience an upward tendency in October or November. Europe means little or nothing in China's revival. By October or November, both the Chinese and foreign merchants will have reconciled themselves to a readjustment to conditions approximating those of the prewar period and will be ready to resume relations on those grounds. Much has been learned during the present crisis and it is to be hoped that this will be turned to a profit. In the meantime, strict measures of economy are being enforced, some firms are liquidating, and the ground is being cleared for the coming of the better days.

A Letter to American Business Men

FROM JOHN J. HARDTACK

The American Business Man,
China.

Honored Sir:

I want to tell you something. You are reputed to have a desire to have it straight from the shoulder, hot from the pan and "all that sort of thing" as our British cousins here in China are frequently heard to remark.

Now, if you saw a man who was a mighty fine talker trying to sell his goods by the sign language you would probably have your own opinion of his mental calibre. O. Henry once wrote a story about a man with a wonderful voice, the title of the story is "*Next to Reading Matter.*" Get down the red, leather covered book and read it over. If that man had tried to win his lady fair without the aid of his alluring voice, when he had the finest vocabulary and most soothing delivery in seven countries, you would have considered him lacking.

Now comes the point toward which I have been working. You want to do business in China and yet you don't use the first and best means at your disposal. You pass by the man who is ready to give you just what you want and you enter the game without the advantages you ought to have and could have if you would stop, look and cerebrate.

Who are the Chinese that know America best? Who are the Chinese that are acquainted with the joys and sorrows of the game of baseball? Who are the Chinese that have cheered with your sons when Yale or Harvard or Princeton or Washington State or California or any other school in the whole U. S. A. succeeded in laying out its upstart and useless opponents? Who are the men that have lived among you, that know your weaknesses and your virtues, that have seen you stand for a square deal and honest treatment in business and have at the same time observed that you, law-abiding as you are, do occasionally go out of your way to chase the forbidden cocktail in lawless defiance of Amendment Number 18? Who are the men, in short, who know you for the human person that you are and your industrial organization and equipment for the best in many lines, that the world has to offer? But I think the point sufficiently decorated. They are, if I may solve the riddle, the returned students who have studied in America.

I mean the men who have come back to China and have buckled down to work and are beginning to make their mark. They are your logical partners and you lose and they lose if you don't get together.

But you don't seem to see this. You come out here, or you send a man out here who opens up an office, gets the good old-fashioned compradore, goes

to the club and across his whiskey and soda weeps over the virtues of the good old-fashioned Chinese and fills the room with his scorn of these fresh foreign-educated mutts that aren't worth the powder it would take to blow'em up. You don't stop to think that if China consisted solely of your fine, old-fashioned, conservative brand of person you would be back home and not out in China at all. You would probably be cussing some upstart book-keeper for thinking cost-accounting important or in other ways demonstrating the power of prejudice over your particular brand of gray matter.

Now if the compradore were the sort of fellow who served you faithfully and let you walk off with the large share of the profits, I could savvy. But he doesn't. He makes a good thing out of you. He has much to say about your business as a partner, and sometimes more. He makes as much as he would if you offered to split with him.

Well, my idea is that you ought to get hold of the returned student, and give him such a place that he will feel himself part of the firm. You ought to meet him half-way, as I said before. I don't mean anything social. I mean that you ought to meet him half way on a business proposition that will make his interest your interest.

This ought not to shock you. You might just as well pay a man in the main office who delivers the goods as a man in a side office who does the same. You don't get your compradore for nothing. Your compradore probably has no more reason for knowing you and liking you than he has for liking your competitor who is English or French. But the returned student does know you and like you. Take him in and see what he can do.

I'd like to hand you a lot more advice and may work myself up to a sufficient frenzy to try it again, but I've said enough for today. Get onto who your friend is in China and come out and meet him in such a way that he will feel free to tell you a few things he knows. Don't tell him too much and listen a little. Even the returned student is not accustomed to your forty horse-power line of optimistic talk that listens like a high school course in salesmanship. Give the other fellow a chance, encourage him a little. When you do that you will learn a lot that you need to know.

The returned student, who is a promising business man, is the man you want and he is the man you ought to go after hard.

If I thought it would make any more of an impression, I would say this over several more times. When I was a boy it used to be said that a word to the wise is sufficient. Nowadays it seems that the wise are all standing around talking snappy stuff to each other and it takes a long and earnest talk to get them to listen to anything that isn't in the books.

Yes, I know all about the importance of the compradore. But I also know all about the returned student, the man who has studied in your own country and chummed with your own son—but I said that before.

Don't pass up your best friend and your greatest asset in China and go on playing the old game with your competitors, who know it better than you do. Get in where they can't and you will find that it pays. This may be a new idea to you. Well, so was the steamboat once and there are men alive today who remember the kind of electric lights Edison first made.

Of course, the best way of utilizing the returned student has not yet been worked out. You will have to find a new place for the Chinese in your offices and

in your plans. But what of it? You will have to change your whole perspective and at times look at China as your new Chinese partner does. You will have to do several things. But cheer up! You will be doing the most sensible thing you can do in this country when you get busy and try some of these new hunches.

Having said it several times as befits a solemn and important subject, I sign myself yours, yours without polite piffle and trimmings but,

Emphatically yours,

John J. Hardtack.

Some National Aspects of Forestry in China

BY FORSYTHE SHERFESEE

Forestry Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

MODERN world-transportation and industrialism have set up an intense international competition from which neither China nor any other country is able, even if it so desires, to hold itself aloof; and this will be particularly true in the immediate future due to the frantic efforts of all the great recently-belligerent nations to recover their economic balance by opening up new markets for their exports and increasing their sales in the old markets. The competition is still further intensified by the recent birth of industrialism in China, by her determination to reap and hold at least a portion of the profits other nations have hitherto gained from the manufacture and resale of her own raw products. It needs no argument to predict for China an ever-increasing competition with Japan and with the industrial nations of the West, and it is merely the most elementary wisdom to give attention to the bases on which the success or failure of such competition must inevitably rest. Success in such a race is, of course, conditioned on many factors, but certainly high in the scale among them is to be numbered a relatively abundant, and therefore cheap, supply of the products of the forest, principally fuel and timber.

Despite the low wages for which the Chinese laborer and artisan is willing to work, and despite his astonishing industry, the Chinese manufacturer, whether on a large scale or on a small one, is under a severe handicap in many ways. Some of these handicaps are imposed upon him by conditions which are beyond the present ability of his government to remove, but the giving of relief in the timber and fuel shortage is not only possible but surprisingly simple and practicable.

Given anything like equal terms, or in fact so long as the struggle is not rendered hopeless at the outset, the Chinese laborer, artisan, manufacturer and merchant may be expected to give an excellent account of himself. His mental capacities, his energy and industry are certainly without superiors among similar classes of any race, and it may fairly be doubted if they have equals. It only remains to see that he is provided, or at least to furnish him the means for providing himself, with those essential conditions which are beyond his reach unaided and single-handed to attain, but which his more fortunate competitors in other countries have never been without.

In a large town not far from Hankow, and in hundreds or perhaps thousands of similar places throughout China, can be seen a small foundry which produces various iron utensils and implements. The

charcoal needed for the furnace is transported no less a distance than 200 li, partly in baskets slung from the shoulder poles of coolies. The timber from which the charcoal is made is found only on the upper slopes of the mountains, where transportation is slow and costly. No aids to transportation exist, and the supply of timber in any one locality is too small to justify the expenditure of money to create or improve transportation facilities. For the same reason no form of cart or animal transportation can be used for the greater part of the distance. Carriage by man alone is possible, and however cheap coolie hire may seem, we know that distance-transportation of freight in China by coolie-carriage is extremely many times more expensive than the merchant or farmer pays for the transportation of his commodities even in the most expensive countries of the West. Add to all this the high cost of the timber itself from which the charcoal is made and we find that the cost per ton of charcoal delivered at the foundry reaches a figure which is well-nigh prohibitive, and which certainly is most discouraging to the enlargement of that particular foundry and to the establishment of other enterprises in which the cost of fuel must play any considerable part. Yet in a city only a few miles away one may see the products of this foundry forced to sell in close competition with those from the foundries of Japan, Europe and America.

In the development of natural resources, also, the abundance and cost of timber plays a part equally as important as in industrial enterprises. For every hundred tons of coal mined in the United States, two tons of wood are needed for the extraction, principally for the construction of mine props and galleries. Although statistics are not available it is practically certain that the cost of wood enters more heavily into the cost of coal produced by extensive foreign methods in China than in any other country in the world. Wood in large quantities is needed to mine most if not all metals. Every pound of iron, every ounce of gold, requires wood in its mining, wood in its manufacture, wood in its transportation. There is hardly a commodity, metal, animal, or vegetable,—which enters into our daily lives—the price of which does not bear a relation, of high degree or low, to the price of the wood which was used in its production or transportation. Except in particular instances, negligible in the light of conditions in general, no substitute for wood has been devised, nor is there any which gives even faint promise of success. Modern civilization is built upon wood as one of the three or four absolutely indispensable commodities. So far as can be foreseen the necessity for wood will always be secondary only to that for food, and far greater than that for any other material used in industry or in the arts. In China the scarcity and high price of forest products, the poverty of the great masses of the people, their genius for economy and their amazing ingenuity have both forced and enabled them to reduce their per capita consumption of wood to merely a fraction of that of foreign countries; but so far from being able to eliminate its use entirely the per capita consumption in China is estimated at twenty board feet per year. Multiply this figure by even the lowest estimate of China's population and one will realize the enormous quantity necessary for the Chinese to use, despite the burdensome price which they must pay and despite the sufferings and the handicaps they undergo through the insufficiency of supply.

One of the most obvious, certainly one of the most talked of, needs of China today is an extension of her railroads; but all trains in China are run over

imported sleepers, and for the coaches themselves foreign wood is employed. The same is true of her bridges, her docks, her steamboats; and China is forced to draw upon her limited financial resources to import this raw or only practically manufactured material from abroad, and then in addition, borrow additional capital from the very exporting nations themselves.

One final example may serve to reveal the all-pervading influences of wood in the most unsuspected places, to the effects of its scarcity which are only too apt to pass disassociated from their cause. We have all noted and bemoaned the quick crumbling that attacks most Chinese buildings, the absence in this land of antiquity of really old structures such as Europe so profusely offers; and we have seen and heard the tumbling of roofs and walls during the prolonged wet weather of summer. But who has stopped to realize that the comparative absence of forests is the cause? Bricks are the favorite material for building, and the scarcity of fuel and the unwillingness to employ it where it seems like a waste lead to the almost universal practice of burning the bricks too little to make them valuable as building material. Instead of becoming hard like stone they are found to be like well-made bread, full of air-holes. Each of these openings becomes a tube by which the bibulous bricks suck up moisture from below. As a result in a rainy year thousands of houses are literally soaked down whenever the moisture has sufficiently weakened the foundations. In this way many persons are killed and many more injured.

Since wood must be regarded as one of the absolutely indispensable commodities in modern civilization it follows that the very existence, not to speak of the progress, of any modern nation can not fail to have a certain relationship to the abundance, quality, and price of the wood available for the domestic and industrial use of its people. The ramifications of this thought penetrate to the innermost regions of our industrial and social life.

Space does not permit to call attention to the dependence of artificial irrigation upon the forest; to the influence of the forest in changing surface into sub-soil drainage and so affecting the waterstage of rivers, to its ability to prevent the encroachment of sand dunes on the coast, and to fix wind-driven sand and soil in the interior; to the shelter which forests, or even a few rows of trees, affords to agriculture from the cold dry winds of winter. I would like also to call attention to the hygienic importance of forests, to their influence on the bodily health and vigor of the inhabitants; to their social importance, to the depressing effect on a nation's standard of living which lack of forests and their products inevitably produces, and to the rise which inevitably follows their restoration; to their aesthetic importance, influencing the entire moral and artistic outlook of the nation; and to others of equal importance, but space prevents even the briefest mention of all but the one other great influence of forests, the importance of which is equal to, even if here in China it does not actually exceed, the influence of the forest as a producer of wood. I refer now to the role forests play in regulating the flow of streams and in flood-control.

In China it would be difficult to decide to which the place of first importance should be given:—to the forest as a producer of wood, or to the forest as an agent in preventing floods and soil erosion and the consequent silting-up of navigable rivers.

Everyone who has been in a dense forest during a heavy storm knows how thoroughly the tree-growth protects the soil and how effectively it stores the

water. The mechanical force of the rain is broken by the trees, the underbrush, and by the litter on the ground, so that it does not beat upon the soil. Much of the precipitation reaches the earth by running down the twigs and branches. In a light shower nearly all the rain may be intercepted by the leaves of the trees, and even in a heavy rain the water drops down so quietly as to have practically no disturbing effect upon the soil. There is no perceptible run-off until great quantities of rain have fallen. Instead, the water is soaked up by the organic matter, or humus, in the upper layers of the soil. This is really an enormous vegetable sponge, capable of holding many times its own weight of water. As the rain falls it is absorbed by this sponge, then passed on to the reservoir of mineral soil beneath, and finally spread out gradually to the springs and streams. Then, too, surface run-off is checked by the mechanical obstruction offered by stumps, fallen twigs, branches, and even whole trees; and percolation of the water into the soil is made easier by the net-work of small roots and by the channels left by the decay of large roots. Even when the rain is so heavy and continuous that the soil is unable to absorb all of the water at once, the excess flows off with no erosion. Streams coming from virgin forests are seldom muddy and are subject to comparatively small variations in flow.

But very different is the effect of heavy rains on the exposed soil of cleared fields or hillsides. The soil is compacted, its absorbing capacity is reduced, and first the finer, and then the coarser, infertile particles are washed away. The water quickly gathers into little rivulets, then into streams, and finally into roaring torrents, all carrying with them ever increasing quantities of soil and often stones boulders. Myriads of tiny channels appear as if by magic. These run together into small gullies, and the small gullies grow into large ones. The whole area is cut up by erosion and the eroded materials are carried away to cause trouble and destruction at lower elevations. Not only is the soil on the slopes washed away more quickly than it is being formed, leaving the hills and mountainsides rocky and bare, but the amount of sediment carried in mechanical suspension is so enormous that the streams can not handle it. The carrying force of a current of water decreases many times in proportion to every decrease in its velocity. Hence, as the flow of the torrent becomes slightly less violent on reaching the foot-hills and the middle reaches of the stream, the coarser, infertile materials are deposited on the valuable farm-lands nearby, while the finer, fertile portions are carried further down where they help to clog up the lower, sluggish reaches of the river (and it is precisely in such reaches that navigation is practised or desired), raising the stream-beds, necessitating the construction of dykes, the costly maintenance of dredges, and other similar conservancy operations; and often in spite of all precautions causing widespread destruction, as we in China all know from personal experience and observation.

I do not for a moment mean to imply that the problem of the conservancy engineer here in China is or should be limited to forestry operations. Such is very far from being the case. Among other reasons, deforestation and the resultant damage have gone too far and too long and have become too widespread; and there are also other factors, of a wholly different nature which enter into the problem. Also, the engineer must adopt measures for immediate alleviation while pointing out the road to a permanent

solution. For almost as far in the future as our imagination can carry us forestry and conservancy engineering must work hand in hand in China, striving together to repair the damage from age-long carelessness and neglect. Dykes, dredging, the construction possibly of storage reservoirs, the cutting of new channels, the straightening of old ones, in fact all the expedients which the knowledge and ingenuity of the engineer suggest, are unquestionable, desirable and necessary; and it is no disparagement to find them essential and highly profitable but still temporary alleviations, and to look for a permanently satisfactory solution,—although it will take scores of years at least to carry it to full completion,—in the reforestation of those water-sheds the stripping of which in the first place so largely caused the damage from which China has so long suffered and from which she must continue to suffer until the prime cause is removed.

The extent to which China has become deforested, the enormous areas which must be reforested before any appreciable alleviation can be expected in the commercial handicap she now suffers from the scarcity and high price of fuel and timber, and from recurrent floods and droughts due in part at least to deforestation, would render the task of reforestation on a national scale far beyond the reach of any single government, however great might be its financial resources, and hence all the more beyond the reach of the Chinese government in its difficulties of the present. The idea of direct planting by the government (which is what most people seem to take for granted as being the beginning and end of a government forest policy) is therefore not only absolutely out of the question, except on an experimental and demonstrative scale, but would be inadvisable or impracticable for many reasons aside from financial ones.

Throughout practically all parts of China are found foothills and mountainsides unfit for agriculture but admirable suited for growing forests, unused and producing little or nothing of value. These hills and mountains are in most cases the property of the government.

Surrounding these hills and mountains are great masses of people, furnishing a potential supply of the best and cheapest labor in the world, but reduced to poverty through the lack of opportunity for profitable means of livelihood.

Forest-growing in China is a lucrative business proposition; it is more profitable from the point of view of dollars and cents than in any other country in the world, due principally to:—

- a. the cheapness, abundance and excellence of the labor supply, and—
- b. the high price brought by all classes of forest products, thus making it possible to utilize all portions of the tree felled and not merely the better portions as in the more heavily forested countries. For the same reason newly established forest plantations begin to furnish financial returns far earlier than elsewhere, as it is possible to sell in China smaller and younger trees for which no market exists in other countries, and the price brought by these forest products is probably higher in China than in any other country in the world.

Therefore, from the above four premises it becomes immediately clear that without the expenditure of any portion of its now inadequate revenue the Chinese government can actively and successfully practise forestry simply by stimulating private and

commercial enterprise in reforestation, encouraging and assisting its vast supply of more or less idle to earn a livelihood by reforesting the equally vast extent of idle hills and mountains. Such a policy in China is practicable because forest-growing is financially profitable. The individual planter will reap his immediate financial profit; the government and the nation as a whole will reap all the enormous benefits referred to in the first part of this article, and this with little or no direct expenditure by the Central government, a new profitable means of employment can be furnished to a large number of poor inhabitants; and an enormous and very valuable property created which will not only return profits to its private owners but which will also after a very few years greatly increase through new taxation the annual revenues of the government.

Forestry in China as a government policy such as it is known in Western countries had its first real beginning five years ago when Chow Tze-chi, at that time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, brought about the creation of the Chinese Forest Service, and it is to him that permanent credit must be given. Not all of his successors in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have possessed his far-sighted wisdom or his national outlook, at least so far as forestry is concerned; and forestry in China as elsewhere has had its black periods as well as its bright. But the people of China may congratulate themselves on having at present as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce a statesman of wide experience, of broad vision and of patriotic impulse, and so long as Wang Nai-ping retains his present portfolio the future of forestry in China seems secure.

Who's Who in China



Dr. Hua Chien Mei
(梅華銓博士)

Dr. Hua-chuan Mei, the leading Chinese attorney of Shanghai, was born in San Francisco, California, in 1888. He is married and has one son and one daughter. Mrs. Mei, nee Anna F. J. Kong, is the Shanghai delegate to the Conference of Commissioners of American Women's Federated Mission Board, director of the Yangtszepoo Social Center and president of the Women's Returned Students' Club.

Dr. Mei studied in Taishan, Kwangtung, from 1890 to 1895 and in Hongkong in 1895 to 1896. He went to San Francisco in 1896 and studied in the public schools up to 1898, when he proceeded to New York and joined a high school there. He was twice made valedictorian and given three prize medals while in school.

In 1904, he entered the College of the City of New York, where he stayed till 1908, studying liberal arts. From 1908 to 1911, he pursued a course in general arts and science at Columbia University graduating in the latter year. While in college, he distinguished himself in many activities, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa in June 1911 and appointed assistant manager of the Chinese Students' Monthly, 1909-11.

Dr. Mei remained at Columbia after graduation and took a course in law which he completed in 1913 with the degrees of LL. B. and A. M., the latter being conferred for a thesis in constitutional law. He was awarded the university scholarship in 1911-12.

Dr. Mei then took another course in law at the New York University from which he received the degree of Juris Doctor in June 1914. Following his graduation, he became a clerk in a law firm in Wall Street. In 1910, Dr. Mei served as court interpreter of the New York Courts. He often wrote on Chinese affairs in the New York journals and served as English secretary of the New York branch of the Tung Meng Hui in 1911-15. He contributed many articles to various American magazines and reviewed books on China.

In 1915, Dr. Mei was admitted to practice in the New York Supreme Court, and United States District Court and the United Circuit Court of Appeals.

In September 1915, he arrived in China and was married in December 1915 at Canton. He was appointed general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of China and chief editor of the China's Young Men, its English organ, 1915-16.

Since 1915, Dr. Mei has been instructor in contracts, sales, domestic relations at the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai. He was also office manager and editor of the Intelligence Bureau of the Republican government in 1916. During the year 1916-17, he served as official reporter of the United States Court for China. Beginning from 1917, he has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. and was vice-chairman in 1918-9.

Since 1917, he has been practicing in Shanghai, being legal advisor to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in 1917-8 and to the Administration of Sequestered German and Austrian Vessels in 1918. He is also trustee to the Cantonese Union Church of Shanghai, director of Yangtszepoo Social Center, secretary of the Columbia Alumni Association of China, executive committeeman the Society for Constructive Endeavor and one of the organizers and directors of the International Anti-opium Association.

Dr. Mei was the author of a series of resolutions forwarded to and finally approved and adopted by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He is a member of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, of the Western Returned Students' Union and the American University Club. He is the author of "The Returned Students of China," Chinese

Recorder, January, 1917 and the "Foundation of the Chinese Republic" in the New York Tribune on January 5, 1913.

J. H.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Double Crossed at Yap

From the "Chicago Tribune"

The basis of the American demand upon the Council of the League of Nations for a reopening of type C mandates is the assertion that an agreement understood at Versailles was not carried out. The state department does not say that Mr. Wilson was tricked, but that necessarily is implied.

Japan's possession of the Pacific islands is provided in the C class of acquisitions. Mr. Wilson thought he was asking the peace conferees that Yap, with its cables and radios, be internationalized. He thought, it is explained, that this was understood and agreed to. It seems that he spoke. No one said anything. An agreement was implied.

No mention of it is to found in the minutes of the session, and Japan was given Yap in the distribution of the German islands, New Zealand, Australia, and Japan benefiting.

The misunderstanding, we may now contend, so nearly approaches the line of bad faith that the United States is justified in demanding that the question be reopened and Yap be transferred from Japanese authority to an international authority which will preserve equal rights in the transmission of intelligence across the Pacific.

It was unusual for Mr. Wilson to suggest anything in the peace conference which touched American interests. If he had advised that Yap be given to Jugo-Slavia some attention might have been paid to his remarks, but probably the conferees thought they were dreaming when he intimated that the United States expected fair play in Pacific lines of communication.

They decided that they were dreaming and proceeded as if nothing had been said. Mr. Wilson's intent evidently did not dwell upon this request for a fair deal long enough for a follow-through. He did not establish the fact that he was understood or that he had an agreement. We know that at one word from Mr. Wilson the others did exactly as they pleased and they were true to form in this case.

It was the only thing he asked for the United States, and the conference quietly slipped it to Japan, which had a way of making itself exactly understood and of getting exactly what it asked. The contrast is still painful, considering how fortunate Japan was in keeping troops and ships out of any major field of operations and how much the United States was relied upon to have them there in adequate numbers.

It may have been a logical treatment of such representation as the United States had in the conference, but the arrangement is one which the United States should protest. Inasmuch as a proper American policy would be to withdraw from the Philippines it may not concern us that the disposition made of the German Pacific islands to Japan forms a strategic screen about the Philippines.

If we considered ourselves vitally involved in the Philippines it would be otherwise. If we do not so consider ourselves we can ignore the threat against

the islands, but commercially and in peace times we are entitled to at least a fair deal in the Pacific and we cannot have it with Japanese and British control of cables.

That is the only request which the United States has made of her late allies and it must be conceded that it is a small one. It virtually asks only that American cable and radio messages shall be transmitted without being interfered with, retarded, or examined. We do not ask possession of the cable station. We ask merely that it be a common thoroughfare for communications.

If Mr. Wilson had been watchful this would have been assured in the Peace Conference. If our allies had been wholly on the square with us it would have been assured. They can make good now.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Gambling in Peking

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

That gambling has been a national evil in China is to be admitted. In the days of the Manchu imperial regime, the officials never ventured to gamble in public for fear of incurring the chastisement of public contempt. To-day open gambling has become a characteristic feature of official life, and this is particularly true of Peking. It is, therefore, very gratifying to find that the police in Peking have mustered up sufficient courage to arrest a gang of gamblers in the Hsin Yu Club. We understand the men arrested have been released on the same night after a heavy fine was paid. The sentence might seem too light in the absence of imprisonment but the moral effect will not likely be lost on the host of gamblers to be found in Peking.

The evil of gambling as a factor of social and national disintegration cannot be exaggerated. Chia Ssu-tao who had the control of the military forces of the Sung Dynasty was absorbed in a match of crickets in which the duel was one between two insects, when his decision was required to deal with the crisis with which the Sung Dynasty was faced. Obsessed by the desire to win, he neglected his duty and the result was the fall of the Sung Imperial House. Gambling springs from avarice and when the officials are ever on the watch to get something for nothing, there is very little patriotic blood left in them, and that energy which is essential to administrative progress is bound to be dissipated in the hours of gambling. There will perhaps be some hope for better government if the officials are severely warned that they will be punished if they gamble in public any more.



Mrs. Crane Interested in Education of Chinese Women



Mrs. Charles R. Crane

Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of Mr. Crane, American Minister to China, departed last week on the *s. s. Nanking* for America, where she will visit her two daughters in Chicago, Ill., and in June leave for Prague, Czecho-Slovakia to visit her son, Richard Crane, who is Minister to Czecho-Slovakia.

Mrs. Crane while in Peking during the time Mr. Crane has been American Minister to China has given much of her time to the Chinese women, their various interests and has donated generously to the upkeep of many institutions. She is most interested in the Chinese Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, and has also given scholarships to Chinese women, known as the Mrs. Cornelia Crane scholarships. The scholarships amount to more than G. \$10,000. The Peking National University, the Yen-ching (Christian) University of Peking, the proposed South-western University and the Southeastern Teacher's College of Nanking are included in the list. Mrs. Crane has always taken a great interest in education and was especially interested in the Peking American School. She did some valuable work as chairman of the women's department of the American Red Cross, Peking Chapter, and hundreds of women and children from the famine district of North China, have benefited by Mrs. Crane's work.

When Mrs. Crane started on her trip to China she had accompanying her as secretary, Miss Dorothy Q. Reed, a cousin of Mrs. Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C., who was formerly in China when a child



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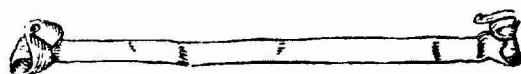


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Miss Dorothy Q. Reed

when her father, Mr. Reed, was U. S. Consul-General at Tientsin. Miss Reed speaks many languages and had varied experiences in her work in different countries. She was educated in France and lived in Russia for five years coming across Siberia after the Bolsheviks came into power. Afterwards returning to America where she worked in the Military Intelligence Department and then in the Russian Division of the State Department at Washington. Her work was regarding research work on the Russian political situation. Miss Reed departed on Friday, April 1, on the *s. s. Venezuela* for Malay. She is planning to spend a month or so in Kuala Lumpur, Malay States, with her sister Mrs. Henry Kent and then return via Suez, where she will join Mrs. Crane at Prague this summer.



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Ministry of Communications Makes Statement Regarding Funds

The Ministry of Communications has denied the accuracy of the current press report that it has large funds at its disposal for various purposes, and has attributed the cause of it to the erroneous interpretation of the annual report of the Railway Statistics and Accounts.

At the request of the Ministry, John Earl Baker, its adviser, has prepared a statement to show where the public errs about the matter. The statement follows:

"The item which is pointed to as proof of the wealth of the Ministry of Communications is the annual surplus, which in the year 1919 amounted to nearly \$36,500,000.00.

"It is first common for the uninitiated to mistake a surplus figure like this for actual money in hand. I have known of learned judges on the bench falling into this error. It is indeed a profound error as an analysis of the 1919 Report will show.

"In the first place, the surplus above mentioned includes as actual revenue some \$4,933,000.00 as cash which was earned by the transportation of military supplies and other government service. This is never a cash transaction but is always handled as a book-keeping item from the railways to the Ministry of Communications and from the Ministry of Communications to the Ministry of War.

"In addition, the Ministry was under obligations to make certain repayments of loans upon the various

railways and payments to the extent of \$6,775,000.00 were so made. Another item of the same nature is interest upon the Hukuang loan which normally would amount to nearly \$3,000,000.00 but on account of favorable exchange rates in 1919 was probably less than half of that amount.

"In addition, the railways in China, as in every other country, are under the necessity of continuously expanding their service, adding to their equipment and improving their property. We have heard some little criticism during the past year due to the fact that there was not sufficient track room and rolling stock to handle the abnormal demands growing out of the famine situation. Yet during the year 1919 the railways had added to their equipment and trackage to the expense of \$10,300,000.00. In addition, new rolling stock under order but not yet received required cash advances of \$3,652,000.00 (some of this amount was for purchases of rails and sleepers).

"Another item of serious import which cut into the surplus seriously was that of stores. During the war the prices of ordinary materials used by railways doubled and trebled. In order, therefore, to keep on hand a sufficient working stock of such things as paints, oil, belting, casting, car wheels, bar iron,—altogether amounting to some five thousand different varieties of material required,—it was necessary for the railways to increase their investment in such supplies by \$6,800,000.00. If a recapitulation be made of all of these items which serve to offset the cash value of the 1919 surplus, it will be found that

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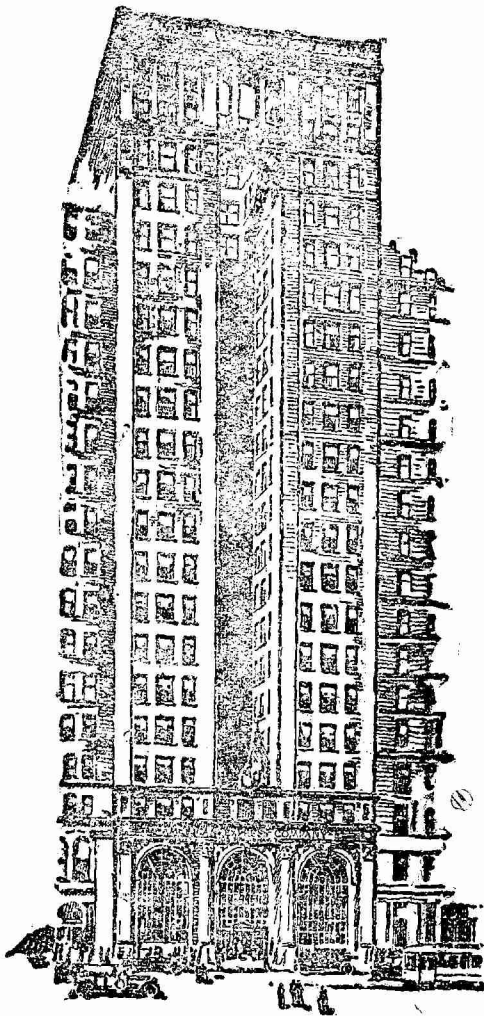
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barely \$2,500,000.00 of cash was actually available for miscellaneous purposes for all the railways combined. Such a recapitulation follows:

Surplus for the year 1919.....	\$36,449,000.00
Government Transportation..	\$ 4,933,000.00
Additions to property.....	10,300,000.00
Payments made in advance...	3,652,000.00
Repayment funded debt.....	6,775,000.00
Stores.....	6,800,000.00
Hukuang Interest.....	1,350,000.00

\$33,810,000.00

Cash \$ 2,639,000.00

University of Nanking Publishes Farmers Bulletin

The first of what is to be a series of farmer's bulletins has just been published by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The pamphlet is written in simple language ("bei hwa") by Shao Teh-hsing, a senior student in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Shao is particularly qualified for writing such a bulletin, first, because of his farm experience as a boy, and, second because of his practical experience in agricultural work at the Chuchow Government Ranch and at the Presbyterian Mission Station at Nanhsochow, Anhwei.

The subject dealt with in this first bulletin is "Deeper Plowing." Some of the advantages of deeper plowing which are mentioned are the increased water-holding capacity of the soil, the increased feeding area for the roots of plants, the increased root growth due to a larger area of loose soil and similar benefits, all as a result of deeper plowing. The front page has a symbol of Chinese agriculture, i. e., the plow and rice heads. On the back page there is a simple statement about Christianity, and the recipient of the bulletin is urged to go to the nearest evangelist or pastor to learn more about the gospel. The college has printed a large number of these pamphlets and it is hoped that many mission stations will find use for them in their work among the country people. They will be furnished at the cost price of \$6.00 per thousand, postage prepaid, to those who desire them.

Mrs. F. J. Raven Elected President of American Woman's Club

The annual election of officers for the coming year took place at the regular meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, April 5, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. F. J. Raven was elected president to succeed Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, retiring president; and the following members were elected to serve in other offices: Mrs. M. F. Perkins, vice-president; Mrs. H. P. Sailor, second-vicepresident; Mrs. R. T. Bryan, recording secretary; Mrs. Philip H. Dunbar, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. B. Lunkley, treasurer; Mrs. D. D. Patterson, librarian. The directors elected to serve were: Mrs. F. R. Sites, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. N. E. Lurton and Mrs. A. P. Parker. The following members were added to the Courtesies Committee to hold office for three years; Mr. C. T. Linn, Mrs. G. T. Challoner, Mrs. R. R. Ashton, Mrs. G. T. Armstrong; and Mrs. J. H. Gray. Members of other committees will be elected at the next meeting of the club. The offices will take up their respective duties on July 1.



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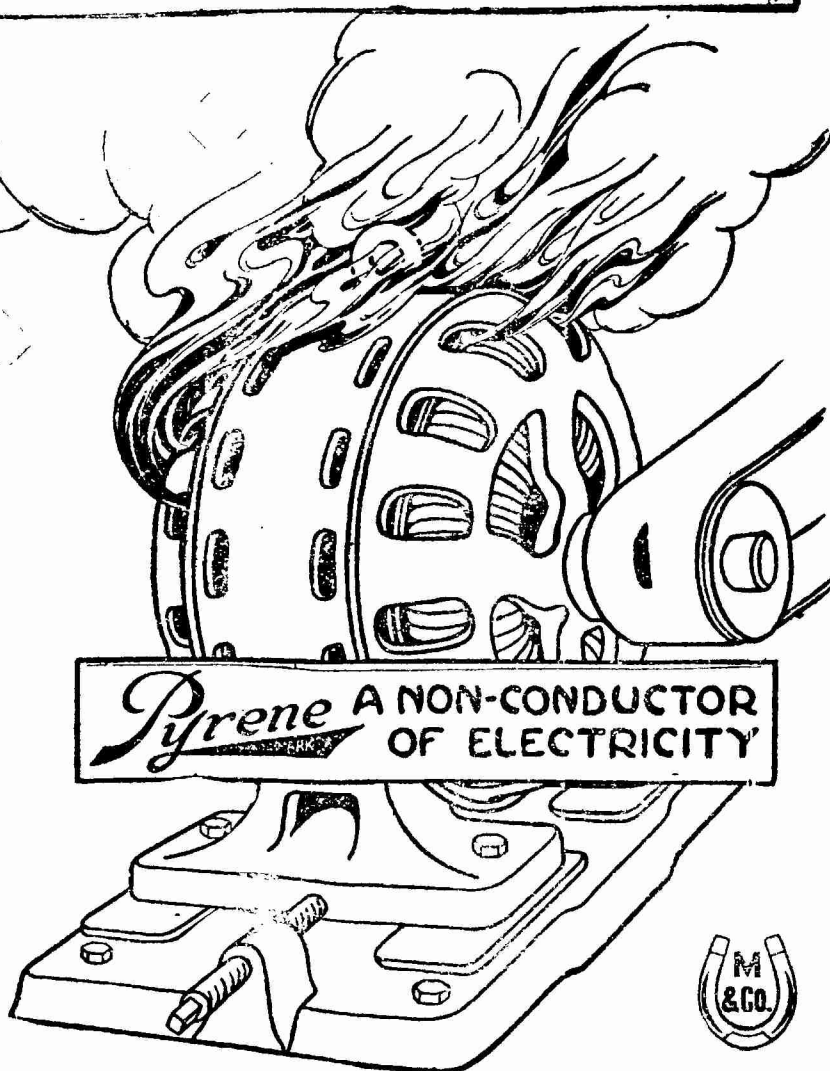
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Women The Superior Sex

Dr. J. Q. Dealey, formerly professor of social economics at Brown University and exchange professor of psychology of the Shanghai Baptist College, gave an address before the members of the American College Club at their regular meeting held on Tuesday, March 29, at the home of the Y.W.C.A., 6 Annam Road, Shanghai. Prof. Dealey said in part the following:

"The androcentric viewpoint, has been taught from time immemorial, in all civilized lands, as a fact beyond question. Confucius wrote of the Superior Man, but presumably forgot that there might possibly be a Superior Woman. Hebraic and Christian divinities are always male, and in St. John's Cathedral, New York, the Bishop refused to allow the architect to represent angels in feminine form because, he asserted, all Biblical angels are male."

As some of the earliest writings presenting the gynaeocentric argument, Dr. Dealey mentioned John Stuart Mill's argument for women entitled: "The Subjection of Women," and Lord Lytton's: "The Coming Race," the first important Utopia depicting a civilization in which women are the superior sex. This, of course, does not mean that portents against the androcentric point of view were not occasionally made even as far back as 2,500 years ago, when the Princess Medea railed against her husband Jason because of his androcentric views. Even in Xenophon's time, the women of Athens were demanding larger rights. The Philosopher Plato admitted the theory of equal rights with women and advanced an argument for them.

Dr. Dealey then presented the question of inherent superiority saying that if a woman naturally lacks the energy and the brain volume of a man, she cannot, by law, be made equal with him, but can only be given an equal start. "Inherent superiority of either sex," he said, "has not been proven" and, after citing some of the ways in which "each sex seemingly had the advantage over the other, Dr. Dealey made the suggestion that, while perhaps neither sex is superior to the other, there are at any rate superior individuals, and the superior individuals of society are those who lead it in its many activities and make those achievements that help to advance civilization.

Dr. Dealey has gone to Hangchow, where will remain a few weeks, after which he returns to Shanghai for about two months.

About 70 women were present at the meeting of the College Club yesterday and a delicious supper was served at 6 o'clock. The next meeting is to be held in April at St. John's University.

Commercial Body In U. S. Recommends Anti-Narcotic Legislation

A measure to prevent an increasing traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs, which is being considered before the United States Congress, is enlisting the support of the commercial bodies of America who wish to protect the clean name of the country in its relationships with China and the Far East. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has

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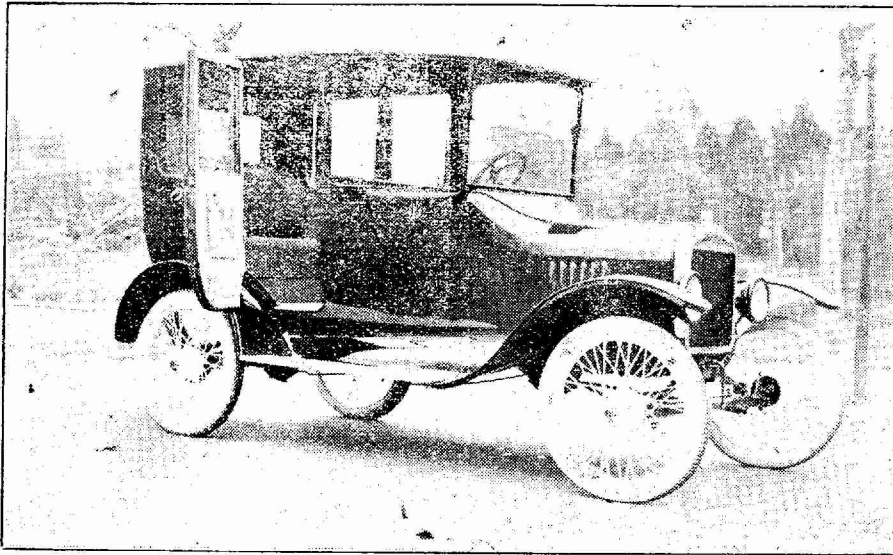
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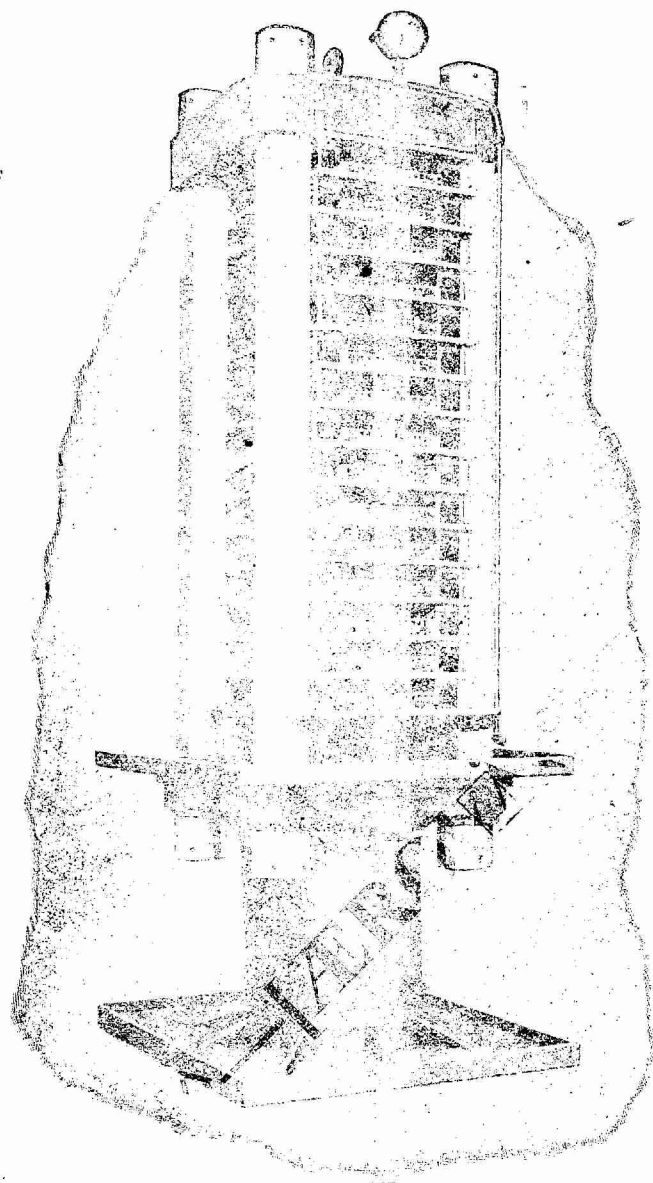
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taken definite action by the passing of a resolution which is being submitted to other commercial organizations in all parts of the United States. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the body, made an extensive tour through China during the past year. The resolution follows:

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held February 3, 1921, the following report and resolutions, presented by its Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, were unanimously adopted:

Further Restrictions on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs Advocated

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The increasing traffic in narcotic drugs, such as opium, cocaine, etc., entering into our foreign commerce, has been brought to the attention of your Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws. This traffic has two important aspects; first, its influence on our foreign relations, and second, its enlargement of the number of drug addicts in the United States.

China is a sufferer from opium prepared in the United States which is sent to that market. Reliable reports from there state that the fact narcotics are allowed to go from the United States to China directly or indirectly has an unfortunate effect upon the feeling of good will in China toward the United States. Furthermore, the use of opium is affecting the purchasing power of the Chinese people. This traffic, therefore, has its commercial viewpoint as well as health, and moral.

It is not possible for China to protect herself unaided against these drugs, owing to extraterritorial treaties; that is, China is bound by treaties which do not give her complete sovereignty over foreigners within their jurisdiction, and for that reason the nationals of other countries may use their own post offices to bring in opium, and then distribute it to the Chinese, against the wishes of the Chinese government and against the edicts and mandates which the President of China has put forth.

Chambers of Commerce in China, and organizations in this country which have given attention to this subject, have recently made strong representations of the need of further restrictions by the United States and others in the sale of narcotics in the Far East.

In the United States the number of drug addicts is rapidly increasing. Import statistics show that the annual per capita consumption of these drugs is increasing rapidly, although only about 90 percent of the importations are used for medical purposes. But our consumption is much larger than imports indicate. A government commission investigating this traffic found that probably one-half our consumption is being retailed through "underground" channels, by "dope peddlers," who obtain their supply largely from smugglers. The commission estimates that fully a million people in the United States are now addicts, paying over \$61,000,000 annually for drugs, and causing an annual economic loss to the United States in wages through idleness, inefficiency, etc., of an additional amount of \$150,000,000.

The fact is that a large amount of the raw material for narcotic drugs which is imported, is, after

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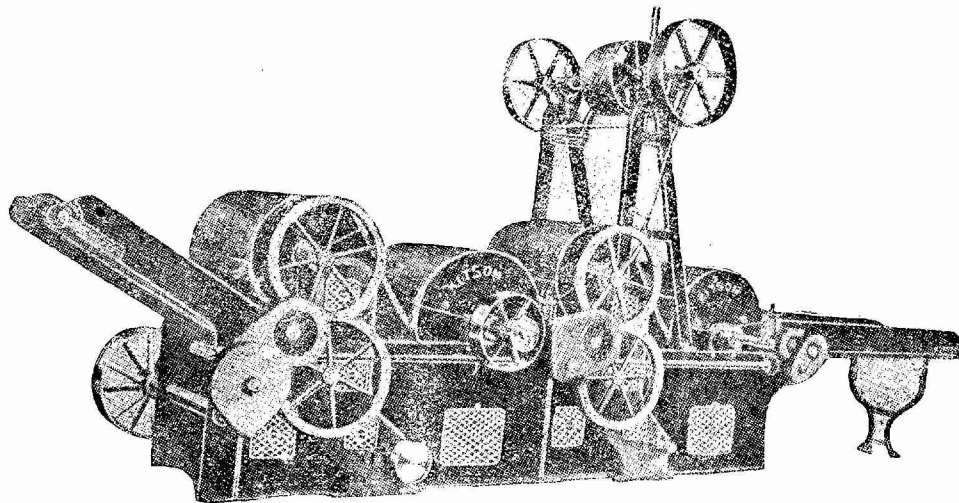
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being manufactured, shipped abroad, only to be smuggled back into the United States for use by our drug addicts. Legislation is necessary which shall insure that our imports of raw material cannot return when exported after manufacture to curse us this way.

In 1912 the United States, together with Great Britain, China, Japan and other nations held a conference at "The Hague," whereby stringent and effective measures were proposed for the regulation of the drug traffic. As a result of this conference the United States passed the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. Several nations passed similar measures, but complete regulation has been seriously restrained by the non-participation of a few smaller nations, and also by certain defects in our laws.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, H. R. 14,500, intended to materially remedy the situation by making more stringent prohibition of importation and exportation of opium, cocaine, etc., for other than medical purposes, and also restricting the privilege of "in transit" shipments, of such drugs, whereby foreign countries ship to the Far East through the United States. This will amend Section 6 of the act approved January 17, 1914.

The enactment of this law will better enable the United States government to control the use of habit-forming drugs and to limit their production to the amount required for legitimate medical use, which cannot be done under the existing laws. It will also prevent the entrance into the United States of drugs produced in other countries intended for sale in the

Far East; while, at the same time, our government authorities will have more effective control for preventing the use of American made narcotics for illicit traffic in the Far East, or return to the United States through the hands of smugglers.

Your committee has been advised that a movement is under way to form an organization which shall have in its management men of the highest standing in America in their various fields of activity, to investigate the problem of narcotics, diffuse information thereon, and in general to combat this terrible evil. This proposed organization is not in any way to be connected with the government, but is to be supported by private subscriptions, and is to have in its executive council leaders in medicine, education, business, finance, etc., whose names will guarantee action free from improper favor or bias. The organization in a general way is to be like the Red Cross in the field of medical aid. Your committee understands the following to be the name and general purposes of the organization as at present contemplated:

The American Commission For Study And Regulation of Opium

1.—To form a center for assembling information on all phases of the problem of opium and like drugs; to make thorough examination of conditions of the traffic, as extent of the traffic, uses of the drugs and remedies proposed as a cure; to bring together the best thought of the world on the problems involved, including particularly studies, and research regarding



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conditions leading to drug addiction and safeguards against such conditions.

2—To stop the harmful use of opium and like drugs in the United States; to secure suppression of the traffic between the United States and other countries; to cooperate with private, national and international organizations of like purpose, including particularly those seeking worldwide suppression of production except in such amounts as the consensus of the best medical and social judgment shall determine to be necessary.

3—To educate and warn the people of America against the menace of the drugs and point out means of protection and relief.

4—To appeal to the conscience of those nations primarily responsible for the traffic.

5—The principal office of the organization shall be in New York City with associated or corresponding centers elsewhere.

Your committee believes such a commission would become a most desirable institution in working out the solution of the narcotic drug problem.

Based upon the above report, your committee offers for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges upon Congress the adoption of legislation to prohibit the importation and exportation of opium, cocaine and habit-forming narcotics, except for medical purposes, and to take away the privilege of shipment "in transit" of these drugs, except as approved by the proper government officials; and be it further.

Resolved, That this Chamber recommends the creation of an organization or commission of the character outlined in this report for the purpose of disseminating accurate information regarding the narcotic drug traffic, and to exert its influence for the proper regulation of the trade.

Respectfully submitted,

William E. Peck *Chairman*
John F. Fowler
George F. Trowbridge
Henry A. Caesar
R. A. C. Smith
William H. Douglas
Edwin J. Gilles

*Committee on
Foreign Com-
merce and the
Revenue
Laws*

Attest:

Charles T. Gwynne, Darwin P. Kingsley,
Secretary. President,
New York, February 4, 1921.

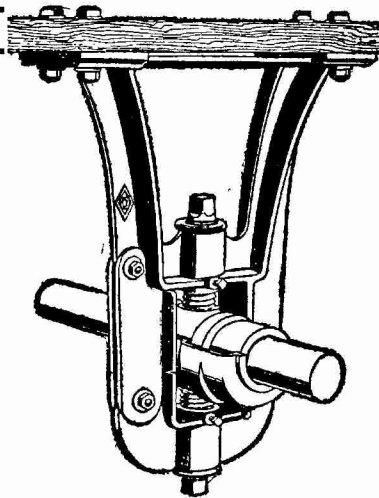


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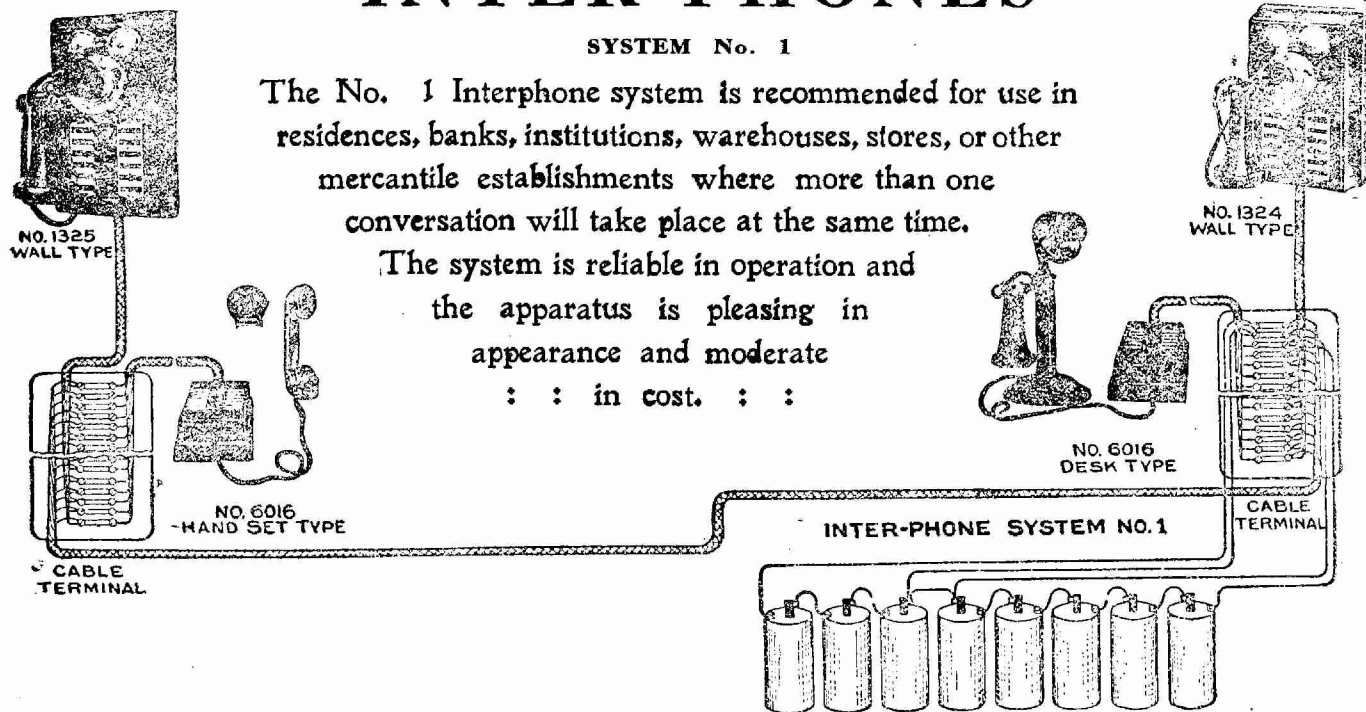
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Men and Events

James Ross, attorney-at-law, Manila, P. I., arrived in Shanghai last week. He is staying at the Astor House.

Ray P. Tenney, Senior Mixed Court Assessor, Shanghai, departed for America last week on furlough.

J. F. Feely of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai, has been transferred to the Tientsin branch of the company and expects to depart for his new post at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rice recently arrived in Shanghai from America, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Mr. Rice is a member of the firm of the American-Asiatic Under-writer's Association, Shanghai. They will make their home at 63 Route Vallon.

"Telepathy," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. Herbert Chatley at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, April 4, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, at 5:30 o'clock. Allen G. Loehr, presided at the meeting.

Among those who departed for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, Saturday, April 2, were: Mrs. J. E. Rowe, wife of Mr. Rowe of the Inter-

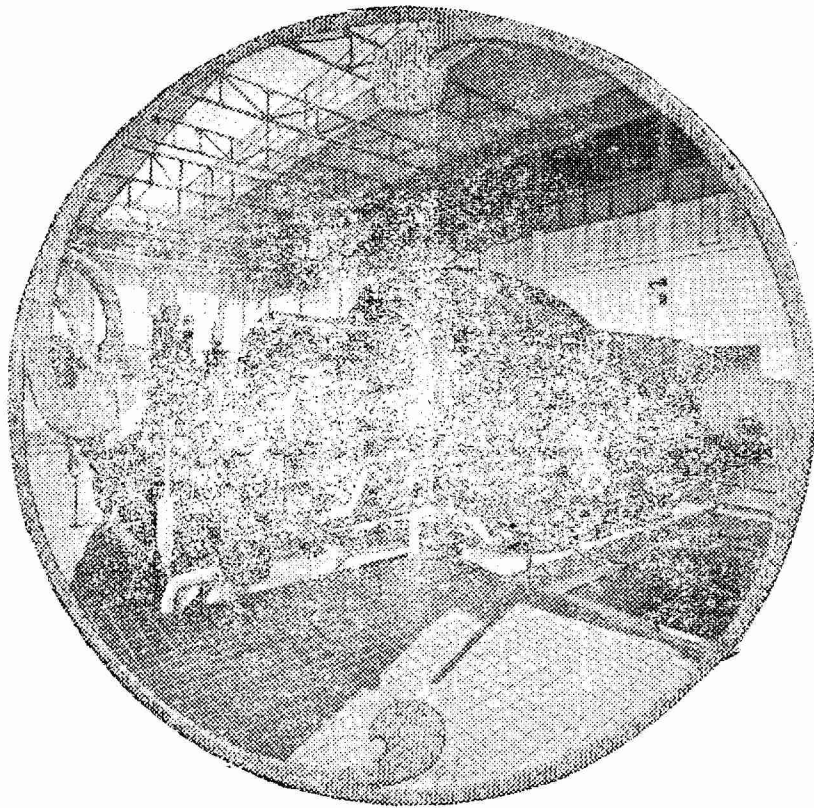
national Banking Corporation, Shanghai; M. T. Smith of the Standard Oil Company, and O. Walker of the Asia Banking Corp, Shanghai.

The dedication of the National building of the Young Men's Christian Association, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, will take place Tuesday, afternoon April 12, at 3 o'clock, when a reception will be held and inspection of the building will be made. The dedication service will be held at 4:30 o'clock.

According to an announcement, the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company, 1 Kiukiang Road, will suspend its service between America and the East, and will close its Shanghai office. R. D. Bunn, local agent, stated that though the office was closed temporarily it would be resumed when conditions were better.

In commemoration of the dedication of the national building of the Y. M. C. A. of China, the chairman and members of the National Committee will be hosts at dinner to their friends at the Great Eastern Hotel, Wing On building, Nanking and Chekiang Roads, on the evening of Tuesday, April 12.

W. G. Lacy, formerly of the advertising department of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan, and a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, is expected to arrive in Shanghai during the month of May, to take a



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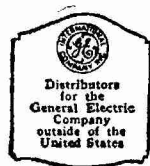
The electric power station, the development of only a few years, is the natural growth of the ever increasing demands for power and light. Larger and still larger units are being made—new apparatus, undreamed of before, is being developed. Power station engineers, as well as those interested in public utilities, should make sure that every purchase of central station equipment is absolutely modern and thoroughly up-to-date. By securing the complete power plant equipment from one concern, better prices can be secured, one guarantee protects the purchaser and every bit of apparatus is co-ordinated to insure proper functioning in its place.

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11-52

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General Manager

position in the advertising department of the *China Press* (Shanghai)

Stanley K. Hornback, author of *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, passed through Shanghai last week in company with John Crane, son of Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, after an extended trip through the South Sea Islands, returning via Singapore. They departed upon their arrival in Shanghai on an up-country trip.

C. M. Swift, president of the Manila Electric Company, and Mrs. Swift, and R. J. Morrison, Mr. Swift's secretary, in company with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart of New York, arrived in Shanghai last week after an extensive trip through Japan, Korea and North China. They are expecting to depart for Manila this week and are staying at the Astor House.

On account of the withdrawal of the United States Shipping Board service heretofore operated by the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company San Francisco service of Struthers & Dixon, Inc., for account of the United States Shipping Board has been extended to include outward-bound and homewardbound calls at Los Angeles and Honolulu.

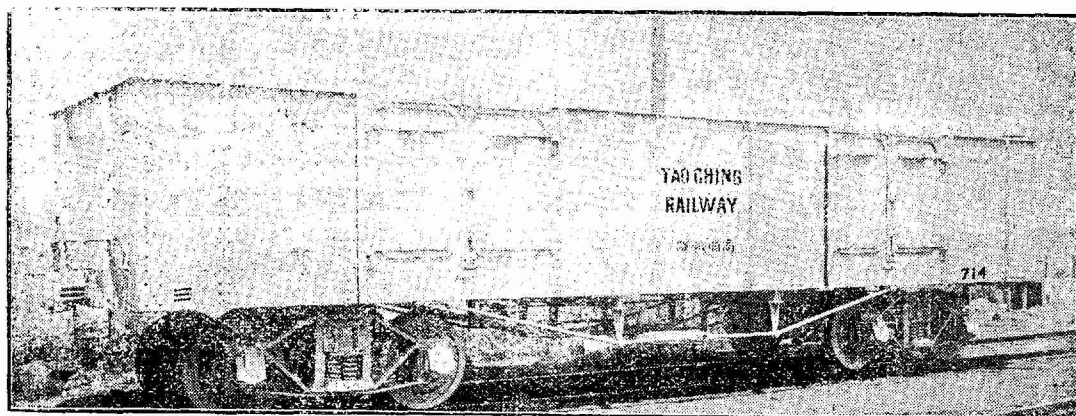
Among the passengers on board the *s. s. Wenatchee* the first of the five new passenger lines allotted to the Admiral Line, arriving here on April 26 are: Major General Leonard Wood and staff, enroute to Manila; Captain Robert Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company; former Governor Forbes of the Philippine Islands, Chester Thorne, a prominent banker of the Pacific coast, and a director of the Admiral Line. The vessels of the Admiral Line will call at Victoria both on outward and homeward voyages for passengers and freight.

The death occurred on Wednesday, April 6, of Neville Craig, United States Deputy Marshal of Shanghai, at the Shanghai General Hospital. Mr. Craig was taken to the hospital about two weeks ago, suffering with an acute attack of appendicitis. Mr. Craig was 47 years old and a native of Montana. He came to Shanghai about three years ago after service in the United States army in the Philippines. Funeral services will be held at the Bubbling Well cemetery on Sunday, April 10, and will be in charge of the Scottish Rite Masonic body.

The board of directors of the Rotary Club, Shanghai, was elected for the ensuing year at their regular meeting on Thursday, March 31. Those elected to serve are as follows: T. E. Doremus of the Dupont Company; Y. C. Tong, of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Dr. Julian Petit of the firm of Drs. Ransom Street, and Massey; H. B. Lane of Andersen, Meyer and Company; E. C. Stocker of the Whangpoo Conservancy; George G. McCarthy of the Admiral Line; Harold C. Norman of the China Pacific Company; C. M. Wentworth, a Shanghai broker, and J. Eichwald of the Koster Company.

The Foundation Company, an American construction and engineering corporation opened a temporary office, April 1, 1921, in the Telephone Building, 24B Kiangse Road, but will occupy permanent quarters in the Robert Dollar Building upon completion of that structure. The manager for China is Paul Page Whitham, former U. S. Trade

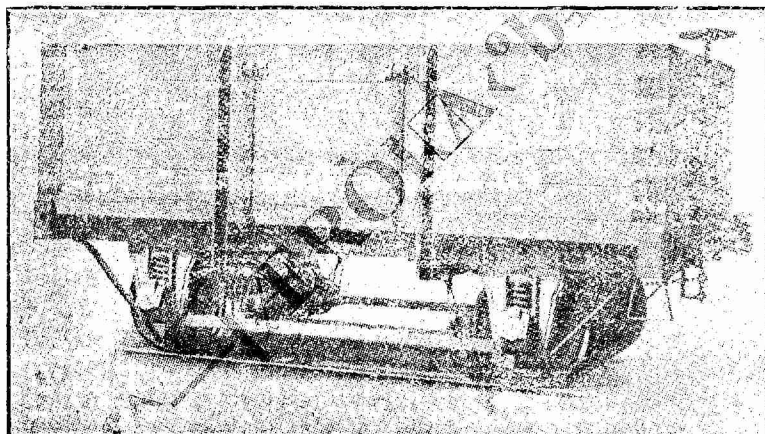
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Commissioner who spent three years in China studying transportation problems. The Foundation Company is one of the most active American concerns in the foreign field. It maintains offices and is conducting operations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, South American countries and Europe. The range of its activities includes the construction of railways, port works, industrial plants, power plants, water works, electric railways, foundations and buildings, and general development enterprises of all kinds.

News from North China

April 4, being a national holiday, the various government organs in Peking will be closed and the Prime Minister will give a banquet to a large number of important personages at his home.

Professor Bertrand Russell, who has been seriously ill for the last week, has been recovering. He is staying in the German Hospital. Many of his Chinese friends are greatly concerned over his health.

The Far Eastern Journalists' Conference will be held at Tokyo on April 8, and a number of Chinese journalists representing the Chinese newspapers at Peking left on March 30, for Japan by way of Korea.

The Chinese Social and Political Science Association held a general meeting on March 31. Owing to Dr. Dewey's departure for Foochow his paper on "Racial Prejudice and Friction" was read by another member.

The former Shih Ta Jen Hutung, which is a side street along the Hatamen Street, has been named the Waichiao Pu Street (the Foreign Office). In the street is also located a compound of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Osawa, who were detailed by the Japanese Red Cross to help out famine sufferers in China, have arrived at Peking. They have come in advance, and will familiarize themselves with the conditions in this country before the commencement of their work.

The Harvard Club of North China held its spring reception on the evening of March 28, at the home of its president, F. S. Chien. Dr. Way Sungnew, former secretary of the club, was the guest of honor. In spite of the snow storm, many members attended the reception.

Miss E. Grace McCullough announces the marriage of Winnifred Eve Fifield of Toronto, Canada, to Arthur Joseph Heal of Shanghai, at the British Legation Chapel, Peking on April 16. A reception will be held at the home of Miss Bertha Brinkley. Invitations for the wedding have been sent out.

The Manchu House is finding itself short of young ladies in waiting, as in recent years many young women have been released and none have been added to replace them. So the household has issued an order to the Nai Wu Fu to secure some fifty girls, and twenty or thirty would be selected from among them for service in the Manchu household.

The Prime Minister received Mr. Sangto, Mongolian Secretary to the Chinese Commissioner at

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

Uliasutai on the afternoon of March 28, and during the interview, Hung Chen, the Chinese Commissioner at Kobdo, who had just returned to Peking from Kiakhta, was also present. The latter reported to the Prime Minister the situation in Outer Mongolia.

A group of twenty American bachelors gave a very attractive and successful dance on the evening of March 27, at the Grand Hotel de Peking. Over four hundred invited guests were present. Six hundred invitations were sent out by the committee. The usual public dancing party held by the hotel was postponed for the evening, and the entire ballroom was used for the party.

Lenox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese government, left on March 30, for Shanghai where he will sail for England. Mr. Simpson will remain in America for several weeks, visiting the different cities after which he will proceed to England. He will probably remain abroad for half a year. Prior to his departure he gave out the statement to the effect that there was no truth in the report that he was to take up the question of extraterritoriality in China.

A few days ago a Chinese employe in the compound of the Assemblies of God Mission in the West City of Peking died of typhus. Shortly thereafter Miss I. L. McGuire and Mrs. Margaret Hansen, wife of Harold E. Hansen, together with her husband and Miss McGuire, a worker in the commission, were attacked with the malady. On the evening of March 27, Mrs. Hansen, who was 38 years of age, succumbed to the disease. Miss McGuire and others are reported to be convalescing.

His Excellency Don Louis Pastor, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, according to the *Reuter's Agency*, is in the French Hospital suffering from break-down said to be due to his severe illness last year. It is not thought likely that he will be able to resume the duties of Doyen for some time, and it is expected that His Excellency M. de Frey-ras, Portuguese Minister, will take over the deanship on his arrival early next month. In the meantime if any meetings of the Diplomatic Body are held, the French Minister will preside.

Mr. Yourin sent a memorandum to the American Legation in Peking last Saturday requesting the opening of trade relations between the United States and Chita, which the memorandum contends would be of advantage to both countries, and suggesting the appointment of an American Trade Commissioner in Chita and of a Chita Commissioner in the United States. This request is taken to indicate that the Chita government is not prepared to allow the Moscow government to act for it even in trade affairs.

The Chinese banking group has received from the Ministry of Communications in accordance with the agreement the following notification: The Peking-Hankow Railway will buy thirty locomotives of the Bulali type. The Peking-Suiyuan Railway will buy two locomotives of the Mocando type, three locomotives of the Pacific type and one hundred steel constructed wagons. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will buy one hundred steel-constructed covered cars for passenger traffic. The Shanghai-Nanking-Ningpo Railway will buy six locomotives of British type and one hundred covered cars for passenger traffic.

Peking, April 2, 1921.

News from Central China

Miss O. Yang, who has studied in America for seven years and is a graduate of the department of education of Columbia University, has been appointed principal of the Third Provincial Normal School for Girls in Hengchow, Hunan.

C. J. Carroll, the American engineer-in-chief of the Ichang-Kweifu section of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, who is acting in consultation with Mr. A. G. Cox, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway, returned recently from a reconnaissance of the unfinished gap on the Canton-Hankow line, covering a distance of approximately 270 miles.

Over two hundred workmen of the Chinese stocking stores including many apprentices met at their guild on March 30 to discuss steps to be taken on their demand for higher wages being refused by their employers. They decided on a general strike by stocking-makers as well as apprentices. At present their employers are prevailing upon the strikers to work without increasing their wages.

A procession of more than 1,000 workmen walked through the streets of Changsha on the morning of March 21, the demonstration being in opposition to the intention of the Hunan government to place the Hunan Cotton Mill at the disposal of merchants of other provinces. The demonstrators declared that the mill is the property of the Hunanese and that if it be mortgaged to outsiders they will fight the government.

With the view of improving the quality of Chinese cotton for modern manufacturing purposes, the Provincial Industrial Bureau of Hupeh has started an educational campaign among farmers in Hupeh cotton districts on the importance of planting American cotton seeds and methods therefor. For a few years past American cotton seeds have been distributed to cotton cultivators in Hupeh through the Industrial Bureau.

The coffin of the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, the famous and capable Chinese railway engineer of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Railways, who died in 1919, was removed from the cemetery of the Cantonese in Han-yang and was sent north on March 27, by the Peking-Hankow Railway to be buried near Pataling station, on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Tribute was made to the deceased engineer by the governors and railway staff of Hankow.

A further indication of the growth of American trade in Hankow is furnished by the opening of the new six-story building of the International Banking Corporation on the Hankow bund on Tuesday. The commodious and imposing structure is the latest addition of modern buildings on the bund. Only the business section of the building has been completed while the other stories will not be completed until June this year.

A modern building of \$45,000 will soon be dedicated by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hwang-Shih-Kong, a port of call for river steamers near Hankow on the Yangtze. Invitations to the ceremony have been received by various organizations in Hankow. Hwang-Shih-Kong is the home of many mining enterprises in Hupeh besides cement manufacturing, Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Steel Works and other factories.

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Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

Price 10 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Delegates from the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Kiangsi Hunan and Szechuen and the tuchun of Hupeh held a conference in the yamen of General Wang Chuan-yuan at Wuchang on March 29, and formed a Tuchuns alliance under the pretext of working for mutual protection among the provinces. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan, the promotor of the league, declared in the conference that the league would bar all political intrigues.

The tea guild of Hankow received a telegram this week from the governor of Hunan, who informed tea merchants in Hankow that as conditions in Hunan have improved they should not hesitate to proceed to the tea districts of Hunan to collect teas. Local tea merchants, however, are still afraid of collecting tea in Hunan partly because of the uncertainties and precariousness in that province, and partly because of a lack of bright prospect in the China tea market.

Construction of the southern section Canton-Hankow Railway will begin in the month of May this year, according to a despatch from Peking, where the Ministry of Communications has allocated a monthly advance of \$400,000 from the proceeds of other government lines. The work of construction will require about \$40,000,000. A party of engineers has already been in the field for the purpose of locating the line, which it is estimated will require about a year.

The Hunan Women's Union in Changsha recently addressed a letter to the drafting committee of the Hunan Provincial Self-Government Constitution making the following three demands: First, Chinese women should be entitled to all privileges and rights accredited to men, second, they should be given equal educational facilities so that they can make a living independently, and third, it should be made a punishable crime in law to treat women as a commodity by selling them for slaves, prostitutes and concubines.

H. Y. Moh, the cotton magnate of Shanghai, visited Hankow during the week at the request of the Wuchang Cotton Mill Owners Association. The latter was but newly organized by mill owners in Wuchang, and with a view to insure closer cooperation between mills in Shanghai and Wuchang, delegated their new president, Shu Yung-ting, who is also president of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, to go to Shanghai to confer with the Shanghai association. Mr. Moh left Hankow on April 1st for Chengchow, Honan, on business connected with his new cotton mill there.

The market for exports in Hankow shows signs of livening up, but apart from some business in sesamum seeds and some cotton for Shanghai, stile remains quiet. There are inquiries for other product but at prices too low to permit business being done at present. Seeds, tallow and wood oil are all weaker in the local market as are dry cowhides, but any slight decline in price has been offset by the recent rise in exchange. Supplies of goatskins are still scarce owing as reported last week to the season being over. The piece goods market continues dull with little or no business doing. A few sales from stock are reported. Clearances of cotton yarn during the week, however, are brisk.

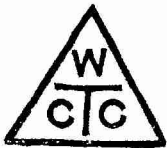
Japanese merchants from Chungking, Chengtu, Wanhien and other cities in Szechuen held a conference last month in the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Chungking to discuss

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SHANGHAI

measures for the betterment of Japanese trade in Szechuen province. The delegates sent a joint telegram to the Japanese government and the Japanese Legation at Peking urging that action be taken to establish a steamship service between Ichang and Chungking and beyond, if possible. The Japanese believe that Japanese textile and other products will find excellent markets in Szechuen in spite of competition with Europeans and Americans when the Yangtze is properly supplied with Japanese steamers.

Fighting in Szechuen between General Liu Tsen-hou and General Hsiung Ke-we has been prolonged. According to a report from Chungking the strife there has become more serious. Liu Tsen-hou is advancing to-ward the north of Chengtu and is expected to reach Mienchow soon. Fighting in the immediate neighborhood of Mienchow is pending. Liu Tsen-hou, besides backing from Peking, has now won over to his side practically all commanders in Szechuen and has been successively victorious over Hsiung Ke-we. It is reported Peking has ordered the Tuchun of Shensi, General Chen Hsu-fan, to render assistance to Liu Tsen-hou to enable him to gain the allegiance of Szechuen to the Peking government.

Hankow, April 2, 1921.

News from South China

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an Administrative Director of the Military government, is enthusiastic over his newly organized army. The last few days saw him inspecting his troops in Canton and district near the city.

General Tang Chi-yao, the former Yunnan Tuchun who visited Canton two weeks ago, is still in Hongkong, in spite of repeated invitations for his early return in order to participate in the affairs of the Military government.

General Koo Pin-chen, in charge of military affairs in Yunnan, has wired to the administrative directors of the Military government expressing his approval of the presidential form of government in place of the present council system.

Failing to control the Customs Administration in Canton, the interested Cantonese agitators are now advocating the nonpayment of duty as a protest against the refusal of the Peking authorities to return the Southwestern portion of customs surplus.

The press in Canton is giving no little space to the discussion of possible war in Europe and between America and Japan. In some trade circles the merchants have actually held their goods or orders pending assurance of no unpleasant events.

Some thirty-one girls left Swatow March 19, for Amoy where they will be put into higher schools. It is said that in the past the girls in the Chaochow districts were adverse to going to school, not to mention going to other cities for an education.

There is no truth in the report that the Canton government is trying to reopen gamblings houses in order to raise funds for military campaign against Kwangsi. In fact, the government has reasserted its intention to enforce every clause of the anti-gambling order, including capital punishment for certain class of gamblers.

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Dr. G. P. Jordan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, sometime Acting Vice-Chancellor, has been offered and will accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University Court. The degree will be conferred on April 7, when the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Brunyate, will be installed.

Aside from raising funds for the Northern Famine Relief through the "tagging system," many student bodies in Canton have been giving concerts and other entertainments in order to add more cash to the good cause, and some schools have complied with the request of the students to use less meat in order to enable the difference to be used for relief purpose.

In order to properly inaugurate the commission form of city government for Canton, the municipal council has applied to the Provincial government for a grant of aid until the city income is able to support all the municipal activities. The Canton government will establish similar systems of municipal administration in Kongmoon, Swatow, Pakhoi, Hoihao, and other large cities in Kwangtung.

General Chen Pin-chun, now a strong lieutenant of the Kwangsi warlord, General Lu Yung-ting, is now stationed at Wuchow with the intention of invading Canton by way of the West River at the earliest opportunity. In view of the approaching conflict between these two provinces, orders for Cantonese goods from Kwangsi cities have been for suspended sometime. Only a few ships are running at present.

The Canton government is considering the reservation of a number of suitable places as summer resorts. This province has many places of natural beauty, no attention, however, having been given for their developments, partly because of lack of demand and partly because of the existence of brigandage and piracy in the districts, in the past; but demand and conditions at present seem to warrant serious consideration this subject.

Chen Tu-hsiao, formerly a professor at the Peking Government University, an alleged Bolshevik agent, who is being accused of spreading dangerous thoughts in Canton, has the support of the Canton government. He has but recently assumed the office of Administrative Commissioner of the province. The faculty and students of High Normal School have passed a resolution refusing to come under the Provincial Educational Commission with Mr. Chen as a commissioner.

H. W.

Canton, March 24, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 2. Peking press dispatch says all foreign post-offices in China may be closed.

April 3. Replacement of Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu by henchman of Chang Tso-lin rumored.

April 5. Counterfitting of U. S. currency reported in Shanghai.—Independent Mongol forces occupy Maimaicheng and ask autonomy of province.

April 6. Plans made for formation of permanent government at Canton.



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THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Peinlo line—which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuehchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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JAPAN

March 31. Fire destroys large residential section of Tokio.

GENERAL

March 31. Ex-Emperor Karl of Austria seeks Hungarian throne.—London report says action on Anglo-Japanese Pact will be deferred until meeting of dominion heads.—Joiners strike tying up British shipyards.—Red outbreak in Germany reported at an end.

April 1. United States protests against Mesopotamian oil monopoly by Great Britain.—General miners' strike called in England.—Turks are gaining advantage of Grecian forces in conflict.

April 2. Ex-Emperor Karl proclaims military dictatorship over Hungary.—Transport workers may join striking miners in England.—Great Britain plans tariff to offset exchange difficulties.

April 3. British coal fields idle with million men striking.—Allies firm in stand against ambitions of Karl of Austria.—M. Viviani denies report that he will ask United States to cancel French war debt.

April 4. English mines flooded as pump men join strikers.—Ex-Emperor Karl starts march toward Budapest.

April 5. Greek army suffers 7,000 casualties in fight with Turks.—United States declares Germany must pay just reparation.—English rail men on verge of joining miners.—Southern European nations send ultimatum to Hungary threatening to declare war if Karl is restored to the throne.

April 6. Greeks retreat before superior Turkish forces.—Harding approves introduction of resolution to end war with Germany in American Senate.—English miners flood pits and drive off volunteer workers, government may use drastic measures.



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New Electric Plants—Many of the inland cities and towns of China are rapidly realizing the necessity and advantage of the use of electric light and power and are installing plants. Kweiyang, a most remote town, is now having completed a plant of 3,000 lamp capacity. In Puyuan, Kaishing the silk merchants have organized a company for the installation of an electric plant and will place it in operation within a few months. Suian, a city of Chekiang, near the sea, is also installing a plant, having ordered the equipment from Shanghai and engaged an engineer of that city for its operation. Hsientao, Hupeh, known as the city of



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1 Direct W.L.B.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B.
			1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	„ Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	„ Changsintita „	20.52	7.14
9.47		„ Linliho „	19.58	
10.40		„ Kaopeotien „	19.04	
12.34	0.43	„ Paotingfu „	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	„ Chengtingfu „	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	„ Shikkiachwang „	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	„ Shuntehfu „	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	„ Changteh Ho..... „	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	„ Sinsiang „	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	„ Chengchow „	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	„ Hsuechow „	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	„ Yencheng „	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	„ Chumaitien „	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	„ Sinyangchow „	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	„ S'tien(Chikungshan) „	13.46	1.03
18.56		„ Sinokan „	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... „	8.00	20.00

the fairy peach, a large trading center, now has an electric installation of 7,000 lamp capacity. Laohukao, Hupeh, has a company, capitalized at \$200,000, for the operation of a light and power plant, with 4,600 lamps pledged.

Chinese Inventions—During the past few years a number of inventors have risen from the ranks of Chinese engineers and workmen. Three patents of various types have recently been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. A sugar refining machine has been patented by Wang Poo-hung. A machine for the planing of wood is the invention of an instructor in the First Peking Workshop. A process for the making of artificial cotton and machinery for its manufacture has been obtained by a Mr. Wang. He has also raised sufficient capital promote the manufacture and sale of his process and machinery.

Extension of the Chefoo-Weihsien Road—Since the completion of the Chefoo-Weihsien road by the famine stricken laborers, the merchants and officials of Chefoo have decided to extend the course of the highway to Weihaiwei and Haiyang by way of Chaoyunan and Laiyang. A \$300,000 fund from the Chefoo Sea Dyke Bureau is to be used to finance the project. The construction of the highway will make it suitable for motor cars.

German Wine and Tobacco Machinery—Due to conditions in Germany, many wine and tobacco plants are attempting to dispose of their machinery. Recent advances made upon the part of German merchants has resulted in the formation, according to the Chinese press, of a Sino-German company for the manufacturing of wine and tobacco products in China. The machinery, it is said, will be shipped to China and will form the German share of the capital.

Chinese Flour Pure—The Flour Mill Association of Shanghai has cabled Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, expressing its gratitude for his efforts in proving that Chinese flour contains no impurities. A recent attack upon the native flour in the London market necessitated the investigation. The association stated in the cablegram that the exportation of Chinese machine milled flour to Europe and the United States totals more than 500,000 tons annually.

Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway—A recent decision has been made by the directors of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, the only private owned line in China, to turn the project over to the Ministry of Communications to become a part of the Chinese Government Railways. The action is a result of the possible foreclosure on the part of a Japanese syndicate which is said to have loaned more than \$20,000,000 to the management. The road has been badly mismanaged and has been the source of much financial corruption. The Ministry of Communications has not as yet indicated its willingness to take over the line and assume the indebtedness. Protest are being made by the Japanese interested.

Expansion of Shanghai City Waterworks—The waterworks company of the Shanghai native city have ordered a Wellington pumping equipment from Andersen, Meyer and Company, of 12,000,000 gals daily capacity. The works has at present machinery to supply 10,000,000 gallons but its rapid expansion

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

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has necessitated the installing of machinery of greater capacity.

Suiyuan-Paotaochen Railway—The Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administration has petitioned the Ministry of Communications to build a line from Suiyuan to Paotaochen, a distance of 300 miles, and to raise the needed capital of \$5,000,000 by issuing bonds through Chinese and foreign banks.

A Model Village—Yang Sze, a small village not far from Shanghai, is coming forward as a model town, following the example of Nantungchow, in the cotton industry. The district has a total acreage of 20,000 mow planted in cotton and a large cotton mill and gin. Industrial and rural education are being stressed.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The reopening of the markets after the Easter holidays witnessed another effort to force higher prices. Trading continues fairly active; operations were chiefly by local mills and fluctuations have been within a rather narrow range of prices. The outside public seem to regard present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market and are assuming a waiting attitude. Under

the circumstances, the course of prices has been without any special significance and we think that advances in the near future, if any, may be looked upon in the light of temporary advances.

Yarn.—The firm tendency of the yarn market has continued during the past week and prices show an advance of some four to five taels on domestic yarn, whilst a rise of three to six taels was recorded for Watermoon and Two Tiger Chops and business was quite brisk in spite of the holidays. In all 9,000 bales changed hands chiefly for Fukien, Southern and Northern parts. At the moment speculative commitments are moderate and stocks in dealers' hands reduced to small proportions. Future outlook is in favor of higher prices and we advise those who brought recently as a lower level of prices to add to their holidays.

Liverpool, March 29, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	17.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	5.35	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	7.91	"
" " " May	7.83	"
" " " July	8.01	"

Market:—Steady.

New York, March 31, 1921.

New York Market:—

May	12.25	Cents
July.....	12.71	"
October	13.21	"
Spot.....	12.25	"

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, March 31, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps.	255	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ...	202	" "
Fine Oomra, May.....	208	" "

Market:—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....	Tls.	22.20
Shanghai	"	21.75
" M-ginned, ...	"	22.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

The Lumber Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on April 1, 1921.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai.
	Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	65.00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	40.00
Lauan (Philippine) 4" width	80.00
6" "	90.00
8" "	95.00
10" / 12" "	100.00
over 12" "	105.00
Lumbayao Planks—nominal average	125.00
Teak Planks	Nominal

Teak—in sawn squares Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide 125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional
inch in width.

Sawn Siberian Mahogany (European grade) up to 4" wide ... 125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional
inch in width.

Brown Logs:

White Ash (Sen) 75.00
Brown Ash (Tamo) 75.00
Katsura 75.00
Oak 80.00

Laths:

1½" x 4" (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.

T & G. Flooring: No. 1 No. 2

Oregon Pine 1" x 4" Shanghai Tls. 88.00 73.00
" 1" x 6" 90.00 74.00
" 1½" x 4" 92.00 77.00
" 1½" x 6" 94.00 77.00

Chinese Pine Flooring in lengths of 8' to 12'

1" x 4", 1" x 6" & 1" x 5" 45.00

Oak 1" x 1½" x 2", 3", 4" & 5" 155.00 120.00

Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure) 130.00 Nominal

Oak Parquet cut to length 3' or less

1" x 2" & 1" x 3" 120.00

Oak ½" x 2" ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure) 100.00

Siberian Mahogany 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1½" x 4" 135.00

Siberian Mahogany ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure) 100.00

Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4" 325.00

Teak ½" x 2" & ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure) 250.00

Maple 1" x 3" & 1" x 4" 75.00

Jarrah sizes & prices the same as Oak

Apitong ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure) 100.00

Ash 1" x 3" 125.00 100.00

Ash ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure) 100.00

Lumbayao 1" x 2" & 1" x 4" 135.00 100.00

Kiln-dried Lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: The Japan raw silk market is now rapidly approaching the point where optimism and artificial regulation of prices must give way to the laws of supply and demand. Altho only a week ago the market was reported more active and holders anticipated an advance, to-day the market is reported weaker after a decline of 60 Yen. The decline is reported due to the large stocks and heavy arrivals. Shinshiu No. 1 Superior is quoted at Yen 1270.

Shanghai: Business in China Steam Filatures continues very limited. Quotations are higher due to attitude of speculators. Fairly large stocks of silks suitable for the Lyons market have accumulated. The expected demand from this quarter has not materialized.

Tsatlees: Middle and Market chops are offered at unchanged prices.

Tussah: A small business continues for Japan, but a reaction may be looked for very soon.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1250

" " " Extra Chops..... " 1150

" " " Medium Chops " 1050

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops No. stock.

" " " Market Chops...Tls. 815

Tussah Best Chops..... " 510

" Market Chops..... " 490

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 6th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After touching 32½d. the London price of silver is quoted 33d. i.e. ¼d. lower than last week's closing quotation. The price for two months forward delivery at 32½ shows a drop of ¾d. The Indian Bazaars have again supported the silver market in London and locally our Native Gold Dollars have supported exchange by sales of Gold T/T for forward delivery. Their oversold position in Gold must now be well over £2,000,000. Our rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged at 3/1d. throughout the week, but against speculative cover 1d. to 2d. premium has been offering for T/T on London. Exchange Business in connection with Imports and Exports has been very small and the Market closes with an easy tendency.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 41,360,000 an increase of Tls 100,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... \$ 36,980,000 " " of \$ 580,000

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 67,985,000, as against roughly Tls. 58,980,000 held this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. Mar. 31	Friday April 1	Sat. April 2	Mon. April 4	Tuesday April 5	Wed. April 6
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.042	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
D/Dfts. "	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
4m/s "	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
T/T India	233 094	235	235	237	237	237	237
T/T France	832.292	880	880	880	880	870	870
T/T N. Y.	58.740	61	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
T/T H'kong	75.365	75	75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	81.948	79	79	79	79	79½	79½
T/T Batavia	175.021	183	183½	184	184	184	184
T/T Straits	77.000	75	75	75	75	75	75
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	3/3.042	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
6m/s " " }	—	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
4m/s " D/P }	3/4.292	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½
4m/s " " }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4m/s B/F. } U., D/A, D/P }	932.292	980	980	980	980	970	970
4m/s N. Y. } Lc. }	65.740	68	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
4m/s " Docs }	—	68½	68½	68½	68½	68	68

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

Bullion.

*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping)

978 touch 367²⁰

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount 7 %

Bank of France rate of discount 7 %

London open Market rate of Discount 3 m/s. 6 ¼ %

" " 4 m/s. 6 ½ %

" " 6 m/s. 6 %

London on Paris T/T 56.05

London on Germany T/T —

New York on London T/T 392½

Bombay on London T/T 1/3½

Hongkong on " T/T 4/4½

Yokohama " " T/T 2/5½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, March 10, to March 22, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Taels, Customs Rate Feb. Tael 1.43 equal \$1. Gold.)

<i>S. S. Parolet</i> , from U. S. A., February 17.			Leather, Calf..... Pls. 8			Skins, Doe..... Pcs. 30,000		
Bones, Cow..... Pls.	300		Milk, Condensed..... "	180		To New York.		
Paper, Strawboard..... "	761		Paper, Book-cover..... "	112		Silk Pongees, Shantung..... Pls.	24.40	
<i>S. S. West Ison</i> , from U. S. A., February 16.			" Blotting..... "	62		To Philadelphia.		
Iron Bars..... Pls.	324		" Enamelled..... "	56		Silk Pongees, Honan..... Pls.	19.59	
Iron Galvanized; Wire Shorts.. "	662		" Printing, Calendered.. "	394		To Seattle.		
Fish, Selt..... "	5,200		" Writing..... "	1,022		Egg Albumen, Frozen..... Pls.	780	
Milk, Evaporated..... "	34		" Unclassed..... "	16		" Whole, Frozen..... "	986	
Machinery..... Hk. Tls.	10,072		Soap, Laundry..... "	540		" Yolk, Frozen..... "	677	
<i>S. S. Eastern Exporter</i> , from U. S. A., February 15.			Ultramarine..... "	75		Poultry, Frozen..... "	103	
Zinc Sheets..... Pls.	4		Canned Meats..... Doz.	30		Egg, Fresh..... Pcs.	1,800,000	
Leather, Sole..... "	27		Files..... "	1,036		<i>S. S. Ningchow</i> , from U. S. A., February 28.		
Tanning Materials, Unclassed.. "	81		Hats..... "	39		Iron Bars..... Pls.	1,687	
Canned Fish..... Doz.	380		Jams..... "	420		" Nails, Wire..... "	119	
Oil, Engine..... Galls.	4,140		Oil, Lubricating, Mineral.... Galls.	772		" Nuts..... "	67	
<i>S. S. Craster Hall</i> , U. S. A., February 21.			" Machine..... "	510		" Pipe Fittings..... "	505	
Iron Bars..... Pls.	1,602		Paints, Unclassed..... "	699		" Rivets..... "	23	
" Bolt and Nuts..... "	86		Rum..... "	5,246		Glue, Cow..... "	168	
" Hoops..... "	252		Clocks..... Pcs.	468		Leadfoil and Tinfoil..... "	1,829	
" Rails..... "	18,471		Leather, Artificial..... "	4		Leather, Kid..... "	5	
" Spikes..... "	1,216		Motor-tracks..... "	1		Potash Chlorate of..... "	5	
Cotton, Raw..... "	1,127		Organs..... "	27		Sugar of Milk..... Pls.	17	
<i>S. S. Onaka</i> , from U. S. A., February 22.			Stoves..... "	20		Tobacco, Leaf..... "	1,750	
Gasoline, in Cases..... Galls.	252,709		Typewriters..... "	4		" Prepared..... "	29	
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases..... "	447,680		Cigars..... Mille	10		" in Tins..... "	8	
" Unclassed..... "	350		Cigarettes..... "	63,000		Bells..... Pcs.	720	
Paints, Unclassed..... "	11,337		Shoes..... Pairs	648		Clocks..... "	898	
Turpentine..... "	3,317		Machinery..... Hk. Tls.	25,253		Machines, Numbering..... "	13	
<i>S. S. Alloway</i> , from U. S. A., February 25.			<i>S. S. Imlat</i> , March 9.			Motor-cars..... "	24	
Cotton Duck..... Yds.	1,700		To San Francisco.			Oilcloth..... "	3	
Waterproof Cloth..... "	1,000		Feathers, Duck..... Pls.	218		Scales..... "	18	
Woollen Rugs..... Lb.	678		Iron Pig..... "	840		Trunks..... "	95	
Brass Bars..... Pls.	88		Foreign Goods			Typewriters..... "	203	
Copper Tubes..... "	4		Timber:			Watches..... "	720	
" Wire..... "	113		Hardwood, Ordinary sawn. 1/2 Sup. ft.	31,321		Baking Powder..... Doz.	55	
Iron Bars..... "	5,324		To New York.			Canned Fruits..... "	65	
" Nails, Wire..... "	509		Feathers, Duck..... Pls.	126		" Meats..... "	300	
" Plates..... "	3,649		Wool, Sheep's..... "	1,294		" Vegetables..... "	168	
" Tacks..... "	25		<i>S. S. Africa Maru</i> , March 8.			" Goods, Unclassed..... "	50	
" Tube Fittings..... "	42		To Chicago.			Catsup..... "	182	
Iron Galvanized:			Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			Gloves..... "	5	
Sheets, Plain..... "	1,892		White, Shanghai, Bls. 1... Pls.	0.98		Shoes and Boots..... Pairs	495	
Wire..... "	113		Silk Pongees, Shantung..... "	4.33		Cigarettes..... Mille	174,900	
Tinned Plates, Plain..... "	948		Tea, Green:			Machinery..... Hk. Tls.	101,183	
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral.. "	257		Gunpowder, Ningpo..... "	368		<i>S. S. Empress of Asia</i> , From U. S. A., February 28.		
Lampwick..... "	3		To Johnstown.			Hair, Horse..... Pls.	23	
						Shoes..... Pairs	15,528	
						Machinery..... Hk. Tls.	15,635	

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New Books and Publications

Two Books By Mr. Creel

The War, the World and Wilson, by George Creel.
Harper and Brothers: New York: 1920.

How We Advertised America, by George Creel.
Harper and Brothers: New York: 1920.

HERE are two books by a man to whom the war brought great unpopularity. Mr. Creel tells, in the second book, the story of the work of the Committee on Public Information; the story is truly astounding. The picture of the varied labors of this committee, its work with the newspapers and the movies, the four-minute speakers, the foreign-born in America, and its wide range of activities in foreign countries is one that is bewildering to the uninitiated. The ordinary man is amazed to find that the influencing of his opinions is the subject of such study, such activity, such planning and such expense. It leaves the reader wondering whether such efforts as these, necessary as they seemed to be, do not help to explain the skeptical tone of the world today.

Mr. Creel was too close to the events he records to give an unbiased view and he puts into his account occasional personalities that make it clear why his enemies are numerous. At the same time he does present a valuable picture of the thousand activities of the patriotic men who served their country under his committee. They were artists, poets, scene painters, movie men, advertising men, novelists, college professors, business men, newspaper men, teachers, actors and singers. They and the work they did will be remembered long after the bitterness of the present political struggle has passed away and the future historian may turn to Mr. Creel's pages for his first hand knowledge of them.

Mr. Creel's other work is an unreflective and vigorous defense of everything President Wilson did in Paris. He will see nothing to be criticised. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker has perhaps done as well for President Wilson as any one could. Mr. Baker believes that President Wilson got as much consideration for his principles at Paris as was humanly possible. But Mr. Creel sees President Wilson move on from victory to victory, bending the iron wills of Europe's statesmen to his purposes, emerging successful from the fray only to be destroyed by his own countrymen.

Mr. Creel's defense of President Wilson will be somewhat weakened for the reader in the Far East by his muddled chapter on the Shantung question. This chapter is full of facts that aren't so and it must destroy the value of the whole work in the minds of those who have some knowledge of the events.

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There is only one good reason for reading this second book and that is enable the reader, who is bewildered by some attack upon President Wilson of the common vituperative sort, to get back to a sane balance. President Wilson is one of the facts of the great war as is the Battle of Verdun and neither Mr. Creel nor any other living man can set a value on his work. It may well be that President Wilson's famous Fiume letter will yet become the classic statement of America's reasons for rejecting the treaty of peace. In it he states the position of his opponents with that clarity and precision that were the admiration of Europe and America only twenty-four months ago.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: The United States and Mandates.

References: Pp.235-37.

Questions: 1. What is the source of the quotation at the beginning of the article? 2. What is the meaning of "principal and associated powers" in reference to the United States? 3. What is the general, and what the specific, protest registered by the American government? 4. Explain the meaning and application here of: "without the pale". 5. What are the reasons given here why the Peace Treaty is weak, and the U. S. refused to join the League of Nations? 6. What seems to be the meaning of a "Mandate"? 7. Why has the American government made a formal and public protest?

Topic 2: Prohibition in America—Its real meaning.

References: Pp.230-32.

Questions: 1. What is the origin, and the meaning of "Pussyfooting"? 2. Is the present the first meaning of the word? 3. What are some of the less successful effects of prohibition? 4. Why are they given such publicity? In whose interest? 5. When and how did Prohibition become the law of the nation? 6. Does the writer feel that America has gained or lost by it? Tell definitely how. 7. What does he think will be its effect on other countries?

Topic 3: The Importance of Newspaper Conferences.

References: Pp.226-28.

Questions: 1. What is the importance of a newspaper or press association in China? 2. How can newspapers affect unification? 3. Did they affect the revolutionary movement of 1911? How? 4. Why should China be represented at the Tokio conference? At the Honolulu conference? 5. What danger is there to China in case her press representatives are not able or honest men?

2 Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Restoration Rumors

References: Pp.225-26.

Questions: 1. Can you think why rumors of restoration appear so regularly? 2. What is the connection of the fall of Urga and a "restoration"? 3. What is suggested as Chang Tso-ling's "game"? 4. Who is ex-Prince Tuan and how did he gain notoriety? 5. What does ex-Pres. Li think of the probability of successful restoration, according to the reported interview?

Topic 2: Forestry in China

References: Pp.233-34.

Questions: 1. What notable advances in Forestry work were made in the year 1920? 2. What is the great weakness in the spread of forestry work? 3. What is the chief development in Kiangsu? 4. What work is being done in Shantung? 5. What are certain provinces doing to help in this

movement? 6. Where have the supervising Foresters received their training?

Topic 3: The Peking Cabinet—and Money

References: Pp.232-33.

Questions: 1. When a cabinet minister disapproves the attitude of the government what courses are open to him? 2. Would \$100 a month "irrespective of the amount of salaries" settle the question? 3. How did Pan Fu distinguish himself last summer? 4. What good work has Premier Chin accomplished?

Topic 4: Future of Chinese Parliament

Reference: Pp.238.

Question: 1. Is the source of this article trustworthy? 2. Name the first duty of a voter. 3. Can you name Western countries where there has been political corruption accompanying popular government? Does this show that popular gov't cannot work in China? 4. What does the writer think of the immediate future of Parliamentary gov't in China? 5. What is suggested as a substitute? 6. What is the origin of the suggestion of representation by industries instead of by geographical units?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The China Trade Act of 1921.

References: Pp.228-30, 239-64.

Questions: 1. Name four of the reasons for increased American interest in trade with China. 2. What are the two principles that American business men in China have worked for? 3. Why is European trade temporarily of less importance than formerly? 4. What are the seven diplomatic problems that America is facing in the Pacific area? 5. Which of these do you consider most important to America, to China? 6. Why has the Panama Canal influenced American interest in the Far East? 7. What further steps must be taken to make the China Trade Act a law?

Topic 2. China's Progress in Industry.

References: Pp.279.

Questions: 1. Chinese wood oil is a product for which there is a continuous and steady demand, as the statistics show. Write a brief statement of the reasons for this. 2. Find the proposed routes for road construction on a map.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings :

April 1, 1921, Cause No. 1329, U. S. v. Woodberry; arraignment; plea of guilty.

" 4, " " " 403, In re S. P. Warner's Estate; on administrator's final account and application for leave to distribute.

" 5, " " " 977, In re George R. Lochr's Will; on petition for appointment of new special administrator.

UNITED STATES v. FURBUSH
ON MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL
(Cause No. 1244; filed February 5, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **"THE CONSTITUTION** can have no operation in another country." (140 U. S. 464)
2. **"THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES"** have been extended to China only "so far as is necessary to execute the treaties" with it "and so far as they are suitable to carry the same into effect." (Rev. Stats. sec. 4086).
3. **ID.** THE FEDERAL JURY LAWS are not thus "necessary" nor "suitable" and in their stead Congress has provided for Americans in China, a system of procedure without a jury.
4. **ATTORNEYS.** The practice of pursuing private propaganda under the guise of briefs, disapproved.
M. L. Heen, Esq. for the motion.
R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esq. filed the brief.
Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq., U. S. Dist. Atty., *contra*.

LOBINGIER, J:

On January 22, 1921 the defendant, after a trial continuing more than one week, and conducted according to the same procedure which has always prevailed in this court, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced not "to serve for life in Bilibid Prison," as stated in the brief presently to be noticed but to be incarcerated there "until duly transferred to some other lawful place of confinement in the United States." Neither before the trial nor during it was any suggestion made that the accused was entitled to or desired a jury, but six days after the sentence an attorney who had never been connected with the case, and who has not even yet entered a formal appearance nor asked leave to appear, filed a brief challenging the proceedings for want of a jury.

The objection has been so often adjudicated¹ in and for this jurisdiction that we should consider it unnecessary to discuss but for the fact that said attorney, simultaneously with the filing of his brief, caused it to be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in China; and as the effect might

1. U. S. v. Le Clair, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 478 and see citations *infra*.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

OLIN ACKLEY LOVELAND

Deceased.

Cause No. 1277

Estate No. 370

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

" 6, " " " 874, Doong Nyi Benevolent Association v. Henry S. Grew et al; on motion to withdraw exhibits.

" 7, " " " 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for dismissal.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 4, 1921, Cause No. 1331, U. S. v. Hiltner; testimony taken of Sub. Insp. MacKenzie and defendant.

Judgments and Orders :

April 2, 1921, Cause No. 1329, U. S. v. Woodberry; sentence.

" 4, " " " 403, In re S. P. Warner's Estate; order barring claims and for distribution.

" 5, " " " 977, In re George R. Lochr's Will; order for issue of letters of special administration to Richard T. Evans, Esquire.

" 6, " " " 874, Doong Nyi Benevolent Association v. Henry S. Grew et al; order authorizing withdrawal of certain exhibits for purpose of registering title.

" 7, " " " 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; order of dismissal.

(By the Commissioner)

April 4, 1921, Cause No. 1331, U. S. v. Hiltner; dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings :

April 1, 1921, Cause No. 662, In re George Feuerbach; receipt.

" 1, " " " , Articles of Incorporation of the Asia Engineering Corporation.

" 1, " " " 1331, U. S. vs. W. G. Hiltner; complaint.

" 1, " " " 1199, Burton vs. Burton; affidavit of publication.

otherwise be to mislead the lay public as to the proper and authorized procedure in this court, we have concluded to notice the point once. And as this is the second instance of such publication within a few weeks we feel obliged to call a halt. Under the Anglo-American law² a newspaper is not permitted to comment on a case while it is pending; but if an attorney may publish therein a brief which is little but comment, the rule would soon be nullified. And the fact that the law here does not authorize trial by jury is no reason for introducing trial by newspaper. Indeed the publication of a brief before the cause comes on for hearing has been held to constitute contempt.³

Hereafter attorneys practicing in this court will be expected to defer newspaper publication of their briefs at least until after the matter to which they relate has been disposed of.

II

The fundamental fallacy in the attorney's contention lies in the assumption that the Federal Constitution has been extended to China. He ignores this clear and unequivocal pronouncement of the Federal Supreme Court in the leading case⁴ which he cites:

"By the Constitution a government is ordained and established for the United States of America and not for countries outside of their limits. The guarantees it affords against accusation of capital or infamous crimes, except by indictment or presentment by a grand jury, and for an impartial trial by a jury when thus accused, apply only to citizens and others within the United States, or who are brought there for trial for alleged offences committed elsewhere and not to residents or temporary sojourners abroad.⁵ The Constitution can have no operation in another country."

In one of the famous insular cases,⁶ decided so late as 1901, the Supreme Court, in summarizing its previous decisions on the subject, observed:

"The Constitution does not apply to foreign countries or to trials therein conducted, and Congress may lawfully provide for such trials before consular tribunals, without the intervention of a grand or petit jury."

Nor does the constitution, unless formally extended, apply even to all territory of the United States. As the Supreme Court said in upholding a conviction by a Philippine Court where no juries are provided:

Corpus Juris, XIII, 34 et seq.

3. Id. 36 N.; St. James Evening Post Case, 1, 2 Atk. 469, 26 Reprint 683.
4. In re Ross, 140 U. S. 453, 35 L. ed. 581, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 40, 50. Citing Cook v. United States, 138 U. S. 157, 181, 34 L. ed. 906, 912.
6. Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U. S. 244, 45 L. ed. 1088, 1100.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

EMIL HUGO YOST

Deceased.

Cause No. 1276

Estate No. 369

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

" 2, "	" "	" "	Articles of Incorporation of The North China Cold Storage Company.
" 4, "	" "	" "	1332, Ellis Ezra vs. L. Glemby; petition; summons issued; return.
" 4, "	" "	" "	403, In re S. P. Warner's Estate; final account.
" 4, "	" "	" "	977, In re George R. Loehr's Will; petition; oath; bond.
" 5, "	" "	" "	977, In re George R. Loehr's Will; letters of administration.
" 5, "	" "	" "	1333, Chinese Maritime Customs vs. American-Oriental Banking Corp.; petition; summons issued; return.
" 5, "	" "	" "	1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's Will; Letters Testamentary issued.
" 5, "	" "	" "	1097, Chang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; motion for dismissal.
" 7, "	" "	" "	1335, W. K. Dynn v. Sino Americo Trading Corp.; petition; summons issued.
" 7, "	" "	" "	1334, Far T. Sung v. Frank S. Upham; petition; summons issued.
" 7, "	" "	" "	1333, Chinese Maritime Customs v. American Oriental Banking Corp.; answer.
" 7, "	" "	" "	1336, U. S. vs. G. Barnhill; complaint.
" 7, "	" "	" "	Subpoenas issued for E. Bull and H. Toussaint to appear before the International Mixed Court.

"We conclude that the power to govern territory, implied in the right to acquire it, and given to Congress in the Constitution in article 4, sec. 3, to whatever other limitations it may be subject, the extent of which must be decided as questions arise, does not require that body to enact for ceded territory, not made a part of the United States by congressional action, a system of laws which shall include the right of trial by jury, and that the Constitution does not, without legislation, and of its own force, carry such right to territory so situated."⁷

In a case⁸ where the Philippine Court of First Instance, (of course without a jury) convicted an American citizen of *homicidio* (corresponding to the common law manslaughter) and sentenced him to life imprisonment and the Philippine Supreme Court on appeal found premeditation and *raised the penalty to death*, the Federal Supreme Court dismissed the writ of error.⁹ Even in Hawaii, which was a common law jurisdiction long before annexation to the United States, the constitutional provisions regarding jury trials were not in force until expressly extended there after annexation.¹⁰

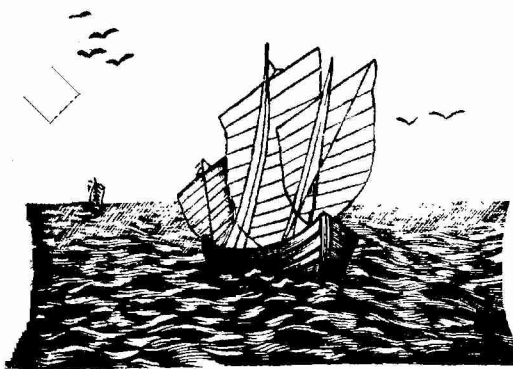
But the attorney asserts:

"At the time the Ross Case was decided the laws of the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska had not been extended to American citizens residing in Japan or China."

This exhibits a surprising unfamiliarity with the legislative history of this jurisdiction. In the first place "the laws of the District of Columbia and the territory of Alaska" *as such*, have never "been extended to American citizens residing in Japan or China." The extension was of "*laws of the United States*" and it was effected as early as 1848¹¹ while "the Ross case" was not decided until 1891. Moreover the extension thus effected was of "*the laws*" only; not "*the constitution and laws*" as in the case of the territories.¹² True the constitution is sometimes referred to as "the supreme law"; but it is not a "law" in the sense used in the extending act nor has it ever been held to have been extended beyond the states unless expressly mentioned in the enactment.¹³

7. Dorr v. U. S., 195 U. S. 138, 49 L. ed. 128, 133
8. U. S. v. Beecham, 15 Philippine, 273, 336.
9. Beecham v. U. S., 223 U. S. 708, 56 L. ed. 623. Cf. Trono v. U. S. 199 U. S. 521, 50 L. ed. 292.
10. Hawaii v. Mankichi, 190 U. S. 196, 47 L. ed. 1016.
11. Act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, 276, sec. 4 reiterated in act of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, 73, sec. 4.
12. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 1891.
13. Elliott, Philippines, I, 492;

(To be Continued Next Issue)



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

ANSON C. SPONG

Deceased.

ause No. 1275

Estate No. 368

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

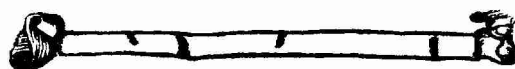
At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. Anderson; H. A. Wiley; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. D. Hall, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bird, Wilmington; S. B. Bird, Wilmington; Philip Cook, San Francisco; A. W. Stephens, Wilmington; Albert L. Farwell, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnston Ross, Peking; D. W. Dobson, San Francisco; C. R. Corbaley, Peking; A. Sheriff, Tientsin; D. G. H. Games; E. O. Mampel, London; H. E. Larkinson, Hankow; G. E. Traver, Vancouver; H. N. Fredman, Montreal; Hedley, San Francisco; Mrs. Williams, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Coolidge, Boston; Miss S. L. Mills, Boston; Ronald E. B. Sasson, Hongkong; Tetukona; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gunn, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Swift; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart; R. J. Morrisson; Dr. B. L. Bendette; Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Wettingel; Miss N. B. Fogg; Miss S. B. Fogg; J. N. Fogg; O. Ross; Grace Feathers; A. G. Mensfield; Geo. W. Christnact, Seattle; A. D. Ross; J. Banvarcel; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bonvarcel; Mr. and Mrs. Neville; C. R. Nelson, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Narkhardt; Mr. and Mrs. M. Limpain, Peking; R. B. Whicker, Hongkong; O. J. Hughes, Hongkong; J. K. B. Birch, Hongkong; H. B. Lilley, Hongkong; W. T. Barker, Hongkong; T. Harold Barns, Hongkong; S. J. Henry, Hongkong; N. Nazarak, Hongkong; G. Schiff, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Manila; Miss Logan, Hongkong; Mrs. Grove, Hongkong; W. E. Hess; Mrs. W. E. Hess; J. Hess; Alfred Hess; Wilmon E. Euby; C. Hammond, Manila; W. W. Fowler, Chicago; H. N. Elteriet, Chefoo; E. P. Williams, Peking; Mrs. Arthur Little, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Paul H. Block, Copenhagen; Geo. W. Christnacht, U. S. A.; Capt. F. E. Anderson; O. Hugo Hanson; Bruno Schwartz, Hankow; Ludrig Holm. Petersen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. McIntosh, Local; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Butson, Hankow; E. J. H. Parisse, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Kashing; F. D. Ward, Peking; T. Schvetzoff, Tientsin; V. L. Fairley, Mukden; H. P. Lumbye, Peking; C. Augustinus, Peking; C. Mopin, Hongkong; V. S. Giles, Hongkong; H. Hanner, Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Shaw; A. B. Gaston, Tientsin; V.

Gebener, Vladivostock; T. Schlakis, Vladivostock; Deahler, Peking; Mrs. Schvetzoff; Count and Countess de Chabanne, Peking; M. W. de A. Pinho, London; Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Utne, Norway.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; Miss F. Blascoer; Miss Belbin; Mrs. M. Breaker; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bena; C. W. M. Birch; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Birrel; R. J. Bronsdon; E. K. Blair; L. R. Blakerby; W. R. Bowerman; H. B. Clough; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; D. P. Chapple; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Crandall; J. P. Daive; H. W. Dean; Mr. and Mrs. I. Delburgo; W. Downie; H. M. Eldridge; A. O. Fisher; F. A. Franks; H. E. Gilmore; Miss Goodfellow; Miss C. M. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; Mr. and Mrs. Grushko; C. N. Gray; Mrs. W. W. Goufe; Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Heims; Mrs. L. E. Hussey; A. J. Hielert; Miss Jenkins; W. D. Hawker; I. Joseph; S. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. Jay; L. K. Kentwell; S. C. Kirkland; W. J. Kenyon; Dr. and Mrs. Kellheffer; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. S. Kraayenvord; Mrs. de Kosloff; L. A. Levy; J. R. Lawry; M. Lievin; Lee; Luchich; L. Lawrence; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. F. Martin; Moon; H. T. Manger; Mrs. A. Moutrie; S. F. Mortimer; P. Moiller; L. Mackinnann; C. Noppeer; M. Paci; F. G. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pate; A. F. S. Pfiffner; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pike; Mr. and Mrs. Peshkoff; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; J. T. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; P. J. Reilly; W. A. Rose; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mrs. J. B. Rhodog; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rowe; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Soth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Sweeney; D. Talbot; L. Turner; R. Thams; D. Timmins; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tooles, Jr.; J. E. Unsworth; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wooding; Mrs. L. J. Van Beuschen; A. Whyte; Woodford; S. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Watkins; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson; C. Weisbrod; Mrs. E. P. Wood; Mrs. D. W. Wood; T. E. Willis; Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from December 21 to December 31, 1920

Name of Line	Pas- senger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sund- ries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run			
					In- crease	De- crease	Compared with same period last year		Accum- ulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year			
							Present year	Per- centage of In- crease		De- crease	Per- centage of In- crease		
												In- crease	De- crease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	%	
Peking-Hankow	206050	893586	319	1099955	74815	.....	24549624	.....	466817	-1.89	4015274	225992	5.62
Peking-Mukden	349799	511645	24489	836955	207050	.....	23351030	4353907	.....	18.65	3593452	187025	5.20
Tientsin-Pukow	170911	340275	12979	524125	76453	.....	14978939	1165496	.....	7.78	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	34025	173285	3444	210754	24507	.....	5488926	908370	.....	16.55	969065	99863	10.30
Shanghai-Nanking	120103	66655	5351	192109	15956	.....	6201276	542741	.....	8.75	1550596	.....	1363
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	55543	27660	85	83288	11862	.....	2965409	391311	.....	13.20	809766	106587	13.16
Cheng-Tai	20711	106543	83	127337	.....	20562	3864036	529487	.....	13.70	700245	24028	3.43
Canton-Kowloon	34756	3384	700	38840	7994	.....	1005827	43092	.....	4.28	261826	.....	6499
Kirin-Changchun	21070	66864	298	88232	19917	.....	2175689	296436	.....	13.62	335418	.....	23569
Taokow-Chinghua	6535	25933	489	32957	4886	.....	973237	16785	.....	1.72	239533	12774	5.33
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1090	5024	.....	6114	.....	13884	348078	.....	379930	-109.17	86698	.....	126795
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	446	26	478	950	614	.....	13981	.....	13742	-98.28	2938	.....	2897
Kaifeng-Honan	26759	37697	1092	65548	14886	.....	1567168	121041	.....	7.72	297030	15830	5.33
Wuchang-Changsha	9629	115806	9681	135116	67879	.....	1387449	121378	.....	8.75	334447	133030	39.90
Ssu-Tao	7497	12127	32	19656	.....	5676	705601	45158	.....	6.35	112876	5493	4.88
TOTAL	1064924	2386510	10542	3461976	386697	.....	89576270	7674713	.....	8.57	13309164	649499	4.89

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications